

**Cabinet for Health and Family Services  
Office of Health Policy  
Data Advisory Subcommittee  
Tuesday, September, 20, 2011  
1:00 PM – 3 PM  
CHFS Distance Learning Center, Room B**

**Agenda**

- I. Welcome and Opening Remarks
- II. Approval of Minutes (March 22, 2011)
- III. Guest Speaker Dr. Fontaine Sands – Healthcare infections and claims data
- IV. Facility Reporting Compliance for 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2011
- V. Information about the number of “hits” received on our transparency web site
- VI. Update on activities related to SB-63
- VII. Update on annual surveys and publication of annual reports
- VIII. Results of IPOP survey to hospitals and ambulatory facilities
- IX. Draft Ambulatory Facility Report to be shared with committee
- X. Draft regulations being prepared to support GOEHI
- XI. Discuss new web pages created using MONAHRQ and accept comments/recommendations for changes
- XII. Guest Speaker Ron Crouch - Kentucky Trends, Health Care Issues and Medicaid Realities
- XIII. Adjourn

**Cabinet for Health and Family Services  
Office of Health Policy  
Data Advisory Subcommittee  
Tuesday, March 22, 2011  
1:00 PM – 3:00 PM  
CHFS Public Health Auditorium, Suite C**

**MEMBERS PRESENT:**

James Berton  
King's Daughters Medical Center

Dr. John Lewis

Tim Marcum  
Baptist Hospital  
East

Chuck Warnick  
Kentucky Hospital Association

Ben Yandell  
Norton Healthcare

**MEMBERS ABSENT:**

Sherill Cronin, Ph.D.  
Bellarmine University

Carol Ireson  
University of Kentucky

Louis Kurtz  
Dept. for  
Behavioral Health,  
Developmental and  
Intellectual  
Disabilities

Dr. Ruth Shepherd  
Department for Public Health

**STAFF:**

CHFS, Department for Public Health  
Dr. Kraig Humbaugh  
Charles Kendell

Office of Health Policy  
Kris Hayslett      Beth Morris      Carol Lodmell-Turner  
Chandra Venettozzi

**GUESTS:**

Voin Barker, Office of Insurance  
Melanie Moch, Kentucky Hospital Association  
Sara Walsh, Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky

**CALL TO ORDER**

Charlie Kendell called the meeting to order in the CHFS Public Health Auditorium, Suite C.

**WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS**

Charlie welcomed the subcommittee and guests.

**APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

Minutes from the meeting of November 30, 2010, were approved as distributed.

### **UPDATE ON GOEHI**

Charlie introduced April Smith, Governor's Office of Electronic Health Information, and Kathy Frye, CIO for the Cabinet. Kathy stated that GOEHI has 35 participation agreements with hospitals, providers, and the State Lab, etc. There are approximately 60 that have received the participation agreement who have questions and are working with GOEHI's attorney to get those back. The KHIE went live on April 1, 2010 and Pikeville Medical Center was the first to participate. There are other hospitals that are in various stages of going live. The state lab is in the process of validating and will be using KHIE for test results. The next step will be, after the state lab goes live, that will be rolled out to various hospitals across the state.

Dr. John Lewis inquired as to how KHIE will handle highly confidential disease reporting data. Kathy responded that there are sensitive codes that will be excluded in the KHIE. Those include HIV and some of the alcohol and drug abuse data, which are excluded at the national level. There is also a state law that prevents the exchange of state behavioral health hospital data. The intent is to amend the law to include mental health data.

### **DISCUSSION OF A NEW CPT/HCPCS CODES FOR NEXT REVISION OF DATA REPORTING MANUAL AND SCHEDULE FOR FILING REGULATION**

Chandra Venettozzi stated that it is time for the CPT listings to be updated. Melanie Moch has created the master list of new codes to be added and those were sent to all data coordinators. After receiving their comments, the list was sent to KHA's data committee. Chandra recommended that the D codes, which relate to dental services, not be included in the list.

### **UPDATE ON DATA TRANSMISSION TO IPOP**

Since the last subcommittee meeting, 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2010 and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2010 have been closed. In 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2010, there were 130 hospitals reporting with only one hospital that did not submit for the quarter due to various reasons. Of the 99% of the facilities reporting, the data was 99% error-free. Thirty-six ambulatory facilities reported during the quarter, with 17 ambulatory facilities not reporting. There were 130 hospital reporting for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. One hospital could not report due to a transition between staff. The data for 4<sup>th</sup> quarter was also 99% error-free. Forty ambulatory facilities reported and 13 did not. Twelve of the facilities that have not reported will do so for 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2011. One facility was granted an extension to begin reporting for 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2011. Data for 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2011 is due on June 16.

Melanie Moch stated that KHA is in the process of updating the current manual for both hospital and ambulatory facilities. She distributed a handout of changes that they are recommending to make for the manuals and asked the subcommittee for their input. These are changes that have been discussed in the past. The race edit will be increasing up to 3% vs. 1% due to issues such as Hispanic and biracial categories. KHA started this with 4<sup>th</sup> quarter and only one hospital was unable to get under the 3% and they were granted a waiver back in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. The hospital is still working with their staff to make sure that the question is being asked during registration. Scripts have been provided to them so hospital and ambulatory facility registration staff can begin asking the question. Also included in the handout are procedure codes, CPT and HCPCS codes being recommended. Previously there were two deadlines: a deadline for case count and a deadline for data. KHA decided to combine the deadline for both. The regulation will be submitted for review within the next few days.

Chandra stated that she currently has the draft manuals. The regulation will be submitted for review within the next few days.

#### **UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF KENTUCKY BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD INJURY CENTRAL REGISTRY**

KHA and OHP have met with the Kentucky Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Central Registry Office. They have asked that KHA collect records through the IPOP system that specifically match the diagnosis codes for traumatic brain injuries and spinal cord injuries. Melanie presented a proposal of what KHA wants to include in the manual in the future. These changes will not be included in the next revision. One of the data elements that is included in the Registry data but not being collected in IPOP is social security numbers. We have been asked to collect social security data on specific records that meet their criteria. This would not be on every record, just those that qualify for this particular collection. That data element would need to be added. Charlie voiced his concern that the statutes that governs this manner of data collection specifically states that the hospitals will not be asked to submit social security numbers and the Registry is asking for that data. Chandra stated that our data does not allow collection; however, the Registry's does. She stated that when the regulation is filed and that if the issue should become a problem, social security numbers will be removed from the regulation.

#### **UPDATE ON STATUS OF MOVING SUBMITTED DATA FROM IPOP TO INFOSUITE**

Chuck Warnick reported that facilities have submitted their corrected data to IPOP. KHA has a little under a million outpatient records and a little less than 30,000 inpatient records to analyze and replace. That data has been removed from the IPOP system and moved to InfoSuite in order to put it into the database. A chief concern while analyzing the data is that most cases have an exact match with the patient control number; however, some of the rural hospitals' billing systems have issues with that number. Chuck has been auditing the data for fields such as the patient's birthdate, the zip code from which they came, admit and discharge dates, attending physician, etc. This data is segregated and must be done by facility. There is a slight possibility that another facility might have the same patient control number. Chuck wants to determine that no records are deleted that should not be deleted or creating duplicate records. Once that task has been completed a script will be run to delete the records from the current database and add and/or replace the records that have been submitted. When the audit is completed, KHA will go back and change every quarter's data dating back to 2008. Chuck is hopeful that the auditing should be completed by the end of the week. Chandra stated that OHP has delayed responding to requests for data and reports in order to use the most current data.

#### **INTRODUCTION OF NEW APCD STAFF**

In a previous meeting, there had been some discussion regarding the state's desire to consider the development of an all payor claims database in addition to the data that is already being collected. The state has applied for 90/10 matching through CMS in order to hire someone to look into that possibility. Chandra introduced Carol Turner-Lodmell, who has been hired in that capacity, to the subcommittee. Carol provided background information prior to her current position. Charlie asked for information on what the grant will cover. Chandra stated that, at this point, it is aimed more toward planning to look at what data could be collected and the current laws and regulations. Chandra stated that potentially, as a pilot program, the state is looking at using the data collected through GOEHI. Charlie asked how the all payor claims database differs from what is already being collected. Chandra explained that the all payor claims would cover all service sites, including doctor's visits, pharmacy charges, lab visits, etc. Potentially, this data could be used for quality assurance analysis.

#### **DISCUSS CHANGES TO PUBLIC USE DATA SET TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF DIAGNOSIS AND PROCEDURE CODES FROM 9 TO 25**

In 2008, the number of diagnosis and procedure codes collected increased from 9 to 25. At that time, there was discussion on whether to expand the public use datasets to include the 25 codes. The decision was made to not include those codes. Since that time, another entity was analyzing diabetes

hospitalizations. The data being used was for 2005 through 2009. In 2008, the numbers went up drastically and the question was raised whether to continue using the 9 codes. If only the 9 codes are used, the data is incorrect; whereas if the 25 codes are used, the data is under-counting prior to 2008. Chandra asked if they feel it is time to consider modifying the public use datasets to include the 25 codes that we have. She stated that she will need to file a regulation and proposed recreating the public use datasets to include the new 25 codes. The subcommittee agreed.

Charlie stated that a piece of legislation has been passed that requires the Office of Health Policy, Medicaid, State Personnel, and the Department for Public Health to collaborate and create a plan for sharing data on diabetes. The analysis is limited to those in our databases as of the date the legislation was passed. The legislation goes into effect on June 8. Charlie requested that this topic be placed on the agenda for the next meeting to provide an update.

#### **NEW WEB PAGES CREATED WITH MONAHRQ SOFTWARE**

Chandra gave an overview of the new proposed web pages created using MONAHRQ software.

- Inpatient quality indicators will remain; however, it will be stated that the information is historical information (October 2005 through September 2008).
- The new MONAHRQ software has prevention quality indicator but they are not displayed as previously displayed as red, green, and yellow. The intent will be to change the title to prevention quality indicators as comparing Kentucky to the national average. The data will be from 2006 through 2009. A new link is proposed that will refer to 2009 quality indicator data using MONAHRQ software.

Chandra demonstrated what the new website pages will look like.

#### **ADJOURN**

The meeting was adjourned.

# **HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS (HAI)**

## **DATA NEEDS FOR KY**

**Fontaine Sands, DrPH, MSN, CIC**

# Healthcare Associated Infections

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- An HAI is the development of an unintended infection associated with receiving healthcare services (hospital acquired condition (HAC); adverse event).
- Approximately 1.7 to 2 million cases occur annually in the U.S. - 1 out of every 20 patients hospitalized or 4.5 infections per 100 admissions. Most are preventable.
- HAIs rank among the top 10 causes of death (99,000/per year)

Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

# Healthcare Associated Infections

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- HAIs in hospitals alone result in up to \$33 billion in excess medical costs each year.

Estimated Annual Hospital Cost of Healthcare-Associated Infections by Site of Infection<sup>6,7</sup>

Major Site of Infection	Total Infections	Hospital Cost Per Infection	Total Annual Hospital Cost (in Millions)	Deaths Per Year
Surgical Site Infection	290,485	\$25,546	\$7,421	13,088
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection	248,678	\$36,441	\$9,062	30,665
Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (Lung Infection)	250,205	\$9,969	\$2,494	35,967
Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection	561,667	\$1,006	\$565	8,205

# Hospital Administrative Data

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- ❑ Cannot distinguish which infections are acquired during hospital care and which are acquired in the community;
- ❑ Includes no risk stratification or risk adjustment;
- ❑ Are coded from diagnostic decisions of individual physicians rather than from uniform formal surveillance definitions;
- ❑ Are not validated for accuracy;
- ❑ Use of inappropriate denominator for device infections;
- ❑ Vary from state to state in the number of diagnoses per chart that are submitted to HCUP (so the higher the number of such diagnoses, the higher the HAI “rate”).

# Surveillance Vs. Administrative

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	Numerator	Denominator	Risk Adjustment
NHSN	Cases per Surveillance Definition	1. Device days 2. Number of Procedures 3. Pt days/admission/discharges	Yes 1. Device 2. Surgery
Administrative Data	ICD-9 Code	Number of Admissions/Discharges	No

# Concordance Between Two Methods

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**Sherman, et al (2006). Administrative Data Fail to Accurately Identify cases of HAIs. *Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology*. Vol. 27, No. 4**

Method	Cases Identified	Total	Sensitivity	PPV	NPV
Administrative	943	1,072	61%	20%	99%
Surveillance	232		76%	100%	99%
Both identified	178	17%			

Sensitivity: proportion of HAI cases that were identified by both methods

Positive Predictive Value: probability that an HAI was identified by the specified method

Negative Predictive Value: probability that an HAI was not identified by the specific method

# KY Hospital Coding Data

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## ICD-9 Codes Not POA

Hospital Data	CA-UTI (996.64)			UTI (599.0)		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
KY Total Number	137	162	132	8,476	6,964	6,604
KY Rate per Discharge	0.2/1,000	0.25/1,000	0.21/1,000	13/1,000	11/1,000	10/1,000
National Rate 2007-2009	0.06-0.46/1,000					

**NOTE: Inpatient Hospitalizations 2008 - 2010**

Kentucky Residents Only

Kentucky Cabinet for Health & Family Services

Office of Health Policy

Discharges by Year and Month

Any Secondary ICD9 Diagnosis Code: 599.0 AND POA (any): N (No), W (Clinically Undetermined), U (Information not in Record), 1 (Exempt from POA Reporting), or Missing

7/14/2011

# KY Hospital Coding Data

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## ICD-9 Codes Not POA

Hospital Data	CLABSI (999.31)			BSI (790.70)		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
KY Total Number	512	367	466	895	881	941
KY Rate per Discharge	0.8/1,000	0.56/1,000	0.73/1,000			
National Rate 2007-2009	0.3-1.9/1,000					

**NOTE: Inpatient Hospitalizations 2008 - 2010**

Kentucky Residents Only

Kentucky Cabinet for Health & Family Services

Office of Health Policy

Discharges by Year and Month

Any ICD9 Diagnosis Code: 790.7 AND POA (any): N (No), W (Clinically Undertermined), U (Information not in Record), 1 (Exempt from POA Reporting) or Missing

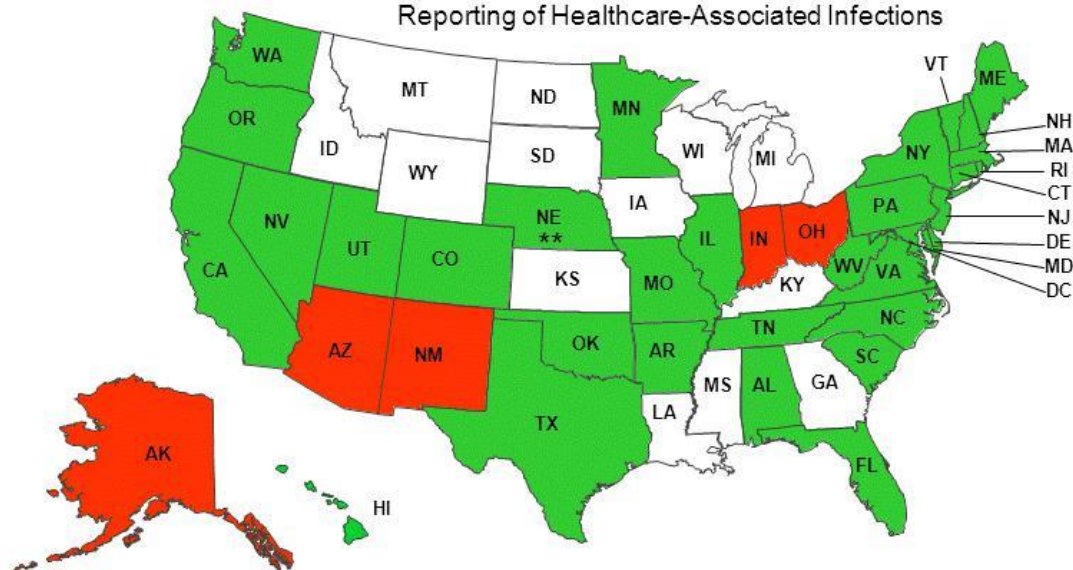
7/14/2011

# State Reporting Laws/Regulations

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## HAI Reporting Laws and Regulations

States That Have Enacted Laws Relating to Reporting of Healthcare-Associated Infections



**HAI Reporting Laws - 30 states plus DC**

**HAI Study Laws – 5 states**

**Voluntary Reporting – 1 state \*\***

**No Reporting Laws – 13 states**

## **Kentucky State Regional Infection Prevention and Epidemiology program**

- **HAI program infrastructure (integration, collaboration, capacity building)**
  - ▣ **Establish statewide HAI prevention leadership**
    - **Hire a state HAI program coordinator**
    - **Create a state multidisciplinary advisory committee**
  - ▣ **Improve collaboration with other governmental agencies**
  - ▣ **Develop program mission and set state HAI prevention targets**
  - ▣ **Develop prevention collaboratives for the prevention of HAIs**
  - ▣ **Provide expert leadership in the formulation of any state legislative proposals for reporting and prevention of HAIs**

AN ACT relating to diabetes.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

→SECTION 1. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 211 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

*The Department for Medicaid Services, the Department for Public Health, the Office of Health Policy, and the Personnel Cabinet shall collaborate to identify goals and benchmarks while also developing individual entity plans to reduce the incidence of diabetes in Kentucky, improve diabetes care, and control complications associated with diabetes.*

→SECTION 2. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 211 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

*The Department for Medicaid Services, the Department for Public Health, the Office of Health Policy, and the Personnel Cabinet shall submit a report to the Legislative Research Commission by January 10 of each odd-numbered year on the following:*

*(1) The financial impact and reach diabetes of all types is having on the entity, the Commonwealth, and localities. Items included in this assessment shall include the number of lives with diabetes impacted or covered by the entity, the number of lives with diabetes and family members impacted by prevention and diabetes control programs implemented by the entity, the financial toll or impact diabetes and its complications places on the program, and the financial toll or impact diabetes and its complications places on the program in comparison to other chronic diseases and conditions;*

*(2) An assessment of the benefits of implemented programs and activities aimed at controlling diabetes and preventing the disease. This assessment shall also document the amount and source for any funding directed to the agency or entity from the Kentucky General Assembly for programs and activities aimed at reaching those with diabetes;*

- (3) A description of the level of coordination existing between the entities on activities, programmatic activities and messaging on managing, treating, or preventing all forms of diabetes and its complications;
- (4) The development or revision of detailed action plans for battling diabetes with a range of actionable items for consideration by the General Assembly. The plans shall identify proposed action steps to reduce the impact of diabetes, pre-diabetes, and related diabetes complications. The plan shall also identify expected outcomes of the action steps proposed in the following biennium while also establishing benchmarks for controlling and preventing relevant forms of diabetes; and
- (5) The development of a detailed budget blueprint identifying needs, costs, and resources required to implement the plan identified in subsection (4) of this section. This blueprint shall include a budget range for all options presented in the plan identified in subsection (4) of this section for consideration by the General Assembly.

➔SECTION 3. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 211 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

The requirements of Sections 1 and 2 of this Act shall be limited to the diabetes information, data, initiatives, and programs within each agency prior to the effective date of this Act, unless there is unobligated funding for diabetes in each agency that may be used for new research, data collection, reporting, or other requirements of Sections 1 and 2 of this Act.

## SB-63

The following are the proposed Primary Diagnosis Codes for each condition to be analyzed. The diagnosis codes were utilized by the Agency for HealthCare Research and Quality to identify the condition when preparing Prevention Quality Indicator reports.

### Diabetes

#### *ICD-9-CM Diabetes diagnosis codes:*

25000	DMII WO CMP NT ST UNCINTR	25050	DMII OPHTH NT ST UNCINTRL
25001	DMI WO CMP NT ST UNCINTRL	25051	DMI OPHTH NT ST UNCINTRLD
25002	DMII WO CMP UNCINTRLD	25052	DMII OPHTH UNCINTRLD
25003	DMI WO CMP UNCINTRLD	25053	DMI OPHTH UNCINTRLD
25010	DMII KETO NT ST UNCINTRLD	25060	DMII NEURO NT ST UNCINTRL
25011	DMI KETO NT ST UNCINTRLD	25061	DMI NEURO NT ST UNCINTRLD
25012	DMII KETOACD UNCONTROL	25062	DMII NEURO UNCINTRLD
25013	DMI KETOACD UNCONTROL	25063	DMI NEURO UNCINTRLD
25020	DMII HPRSM NT ST UNCINTRL	25070	DMII CIRC NT ST UNCINTRLD
25021	DMI HPRSM NT ST UNCINTRLD	25071	DMI CIRC NT ST UNCINTRLD
25022	DMII HPROSLR UNCONTROL	25072	DMII CIRC UNCINTRLD
25023	DMI HPROSLR UNCONTROL	25073	DMI CIRC UNCINTRLD
25030	DMII O CM NT ST UNCINTRLD	25080	DMII OTH NT ST UNCINTRLD
25031	DMI O CM NT ST UNCINTRL	25081	DMI OTH NT ST UNCINTRLD
25032	DMII OTH COMA UNCONTROL	25082	DMII OTH UNCINTRLD
25033	DMI OTH COMA UNCONTROL	25083	DMI OTH UNCINTRLD
25040	DMII RENL NT ST UNCINTRLD	25090	DMII UNSPF NT ST UNCINTRL
25041	DMI RENL NT ST UNCINTRLD	25091	DMI UNSPF NT ST UNCINTRLD
25042	DMII RENAL UNCINTRLD	25092	DMII UNSPF UNCINTRLD
25043	DMI RENAL UNCINTRLD	25093	DMI UNSPF UNCINTRLD

### Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

#### *ICD-9-CM COPD diagnosis codes:*

4660	AC BRONCHITIS*	4919	CHRONIC BRONCHITIS NOS
490	BRONCHITIS NOS*	4920	EMPHYSEMATOUS BLEB
4910	SIMPLE CHR BRONCHITIS	4928	EMPHYSEMA NEC
4911	MUCOPURUL CHR BRONCHITIS	494	BRONCHIECTASIS OCT00-
49120	OBS CHR BRNC W/O ACT EXA	4940	BRONCHIECTAS W/O AC EXAC OCT00-
49121	OBS CHR BRNC W ACT EXA	4941	BRONCHIECTASIS W AC EXAC OCT00-
4918	CHRONIC BRONCHITIS NEC	496	CHR AIRWAY OBSTRUCT NEC

## Hypertension

### *ICD-9-CM Hypertension diagnosis codes:*

4010	MALIGNANT HYPERTENSION	40310	BEN HYP REN W/O REN FAIL
4019	HYPERTENSION NOS	40390	HYP REN NOS W/O REN FAIL
40200	MAL HYPERTEN HRT DIS NOS	40400	MAL HY HT/REN W/O CHF/RF
40210	BEN HYPERTEN HRT DIS NOS	40410	BEN HY HT/REN W/O CHF/RF
40290	HYPERTENSIVE HRT DIS NOS	40490	HY HT/REN NOS W/O CHF/RF
40300	MAL HYP REN W/O REN FAIL		

## Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)

### *ICD-9-CM CHF diagnosis codes:*

39891	RHEUMATIC HEART FAILURE	42831	AC DIASTOLIC HRT FAILURE OCT02-
4280	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	42832	CHR DIASTOLIC HRT FAIL OCT02-
4281	LEFT HEART FAILURE	42833	AC ON CHR DIAST HRT FAIL OCT02-
42820	SYSTOLIC HRT FAILURE NOS OCT02-	42840	SYST/DIAST HRT FAIL NOS OCT02-
42821	AC SYSTOLIC HRT FAILURE OCT02-	42841	AC SYST/DIASTOL HRT FAIL OCT02-
42822	CHR SYSTOLIC HRT FAILURE OCT02-	42842	CHR SYST/DIASTL HRT FAIL OCT02-
42823	AC ON CHR SYST HRT FAIL OCT02-	42843	AC/CHR SYST/DIA HRT FAIL OCT02-
42830	DIASTOLC HRT FAILURE NOS OCT02-	4289	HEART FAILURE NOS

## Asthma

### *ICD-9-CM Asthma diagnosis codes:*

49300	EXT ASTHMA W/O STAT ASTH	49321	CH OB ASTHMA W STAT ASTH
49301	EXT ASTHMA W STATUS ASTH	49322	CH OBS ASTH W ACUTE EXAC OCT00-
49302	EXT ASTHMA W ACUTE EXAC OCT00-	49381	EXERCSE IND BRONCHOSPASM OCT03-
49310	INT ASTHMA W/O STAT ASTH	49382	COUGH VARIANT ASTHMA OCT03-
49311	INT ASTHMA W STATUS ASTH	49390	ASTHMA W/O STATUS ASTHM
49312	INT ASTHMA W ACUTE EXAC OCT00-	49391	ASTHMA W STATUS ASTHMAT
49320	CH OB ASTH W/O STAT ASTH	49392	ASTHMA W ACUTE EXACERBTN OCT00-



*Kentucky Inpatient Outpatient Data Collection System*

User Satisfaction Survey

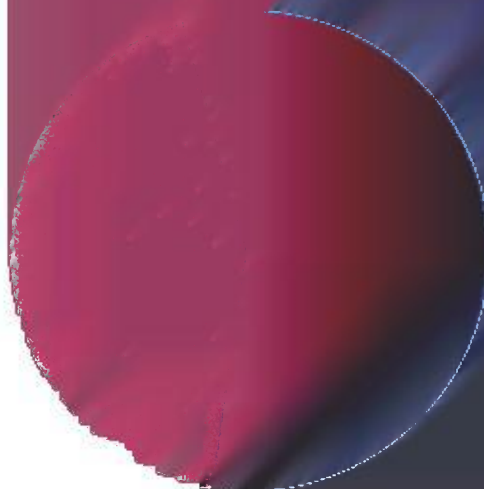
Conducted February 15, 2011 through March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2011

## KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey

I am made aware of changes in the KY IPOP Product or with State Reporting.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	52.2%	12
Agree	43.5%	10
Neither Agree nor Disagree	0.0%	0
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly disagree	4.3%	1
<i>answered question</i>		23
<i>skipped question</i>		1

## KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey

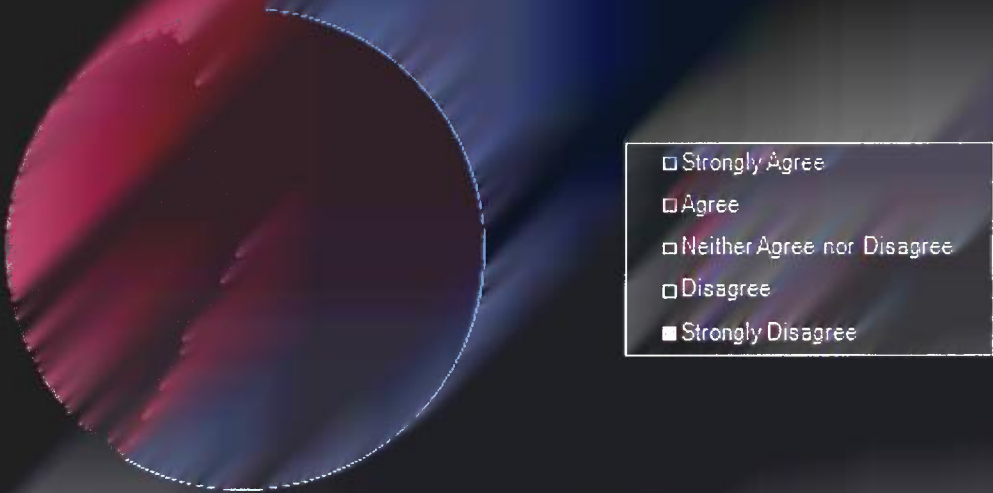


- ☐ Strongly Agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

The communication I receive from KHA is timely and professional.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	58.3%	14
Agree	37.5%	9
Neither Agree nor Disagree	0.0%	0
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly Disagree	4.2%	1
<i>answered question</i>		24
<i>skipped question</i>		0

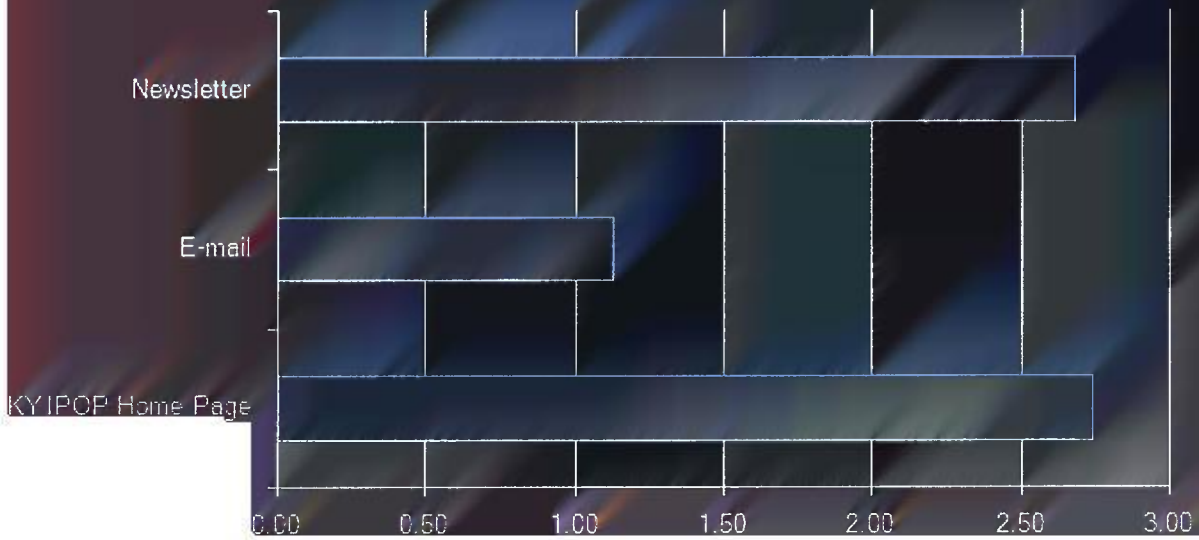
KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey



I prefer to receive correspondence regarding KY IPOP: (Please rank the options below from most preferred to least preferred.)

Answer Options	Most Preferred Method	Preferred	Less Preferred	Least Preferred Method	Rating Average	Response Count
KY IPOP Home Page	4	4	9	6	2.74	23
E-mail	21	3	0	0	1.13	24
Newsletter	2	8	7	5	2.68	22
Other (please specify)						0
<i>answered question</i>						24
<i>skipped question</i>						0

KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey



**I have received adequate training on utilizing KY IPOP.**

<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Strongly Agree	45.8%	11
Agree	37.5%	9
Neither Agree nor Disagree	8.3%	2
Disagree	8.3%	2
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		<b>24</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

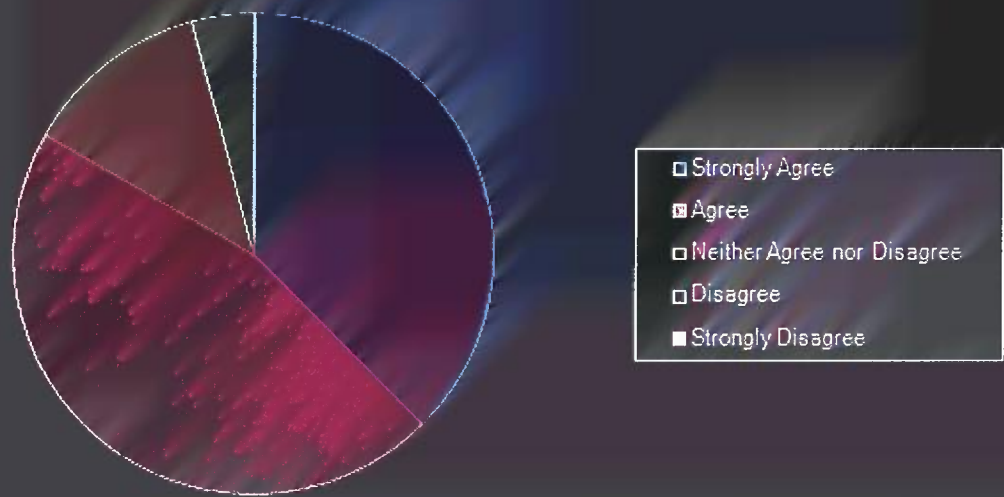
**KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey**

- ☒ Strongly Agree
- ☒ Agree
- ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☒ Strongly Disagree

Training resources are available frequently enough to meet the needs of our facility.

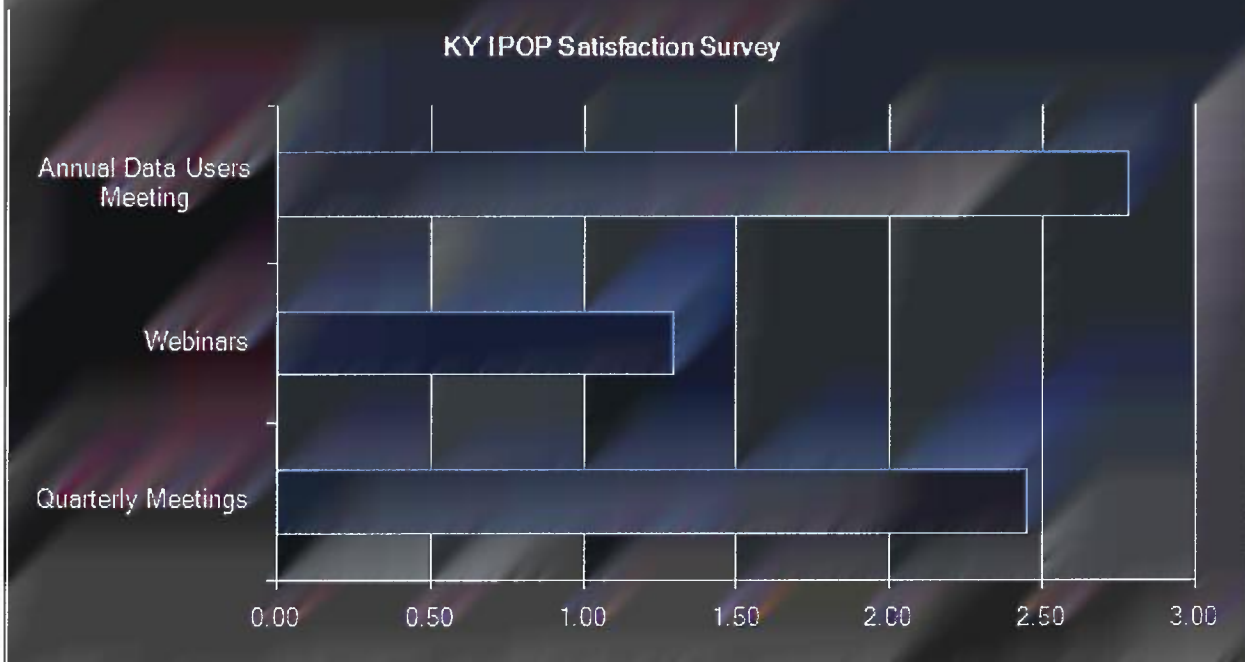
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	37.5%	9
Agree	45.8%	11
Neither Agree nor Disagree	12.5%	3
Disagree	4.2%	1
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		24
<i>skipped question</i>		0

KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey



I prefer training to be offered through: (Please rank the options below from most preferred to least preferred.)

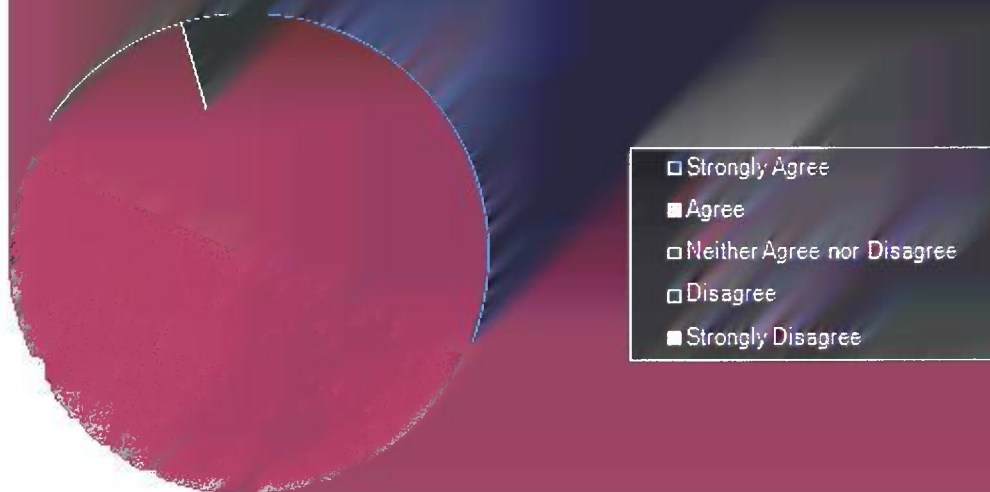
Answer Options	Most Preferred	Preferred	Less Preferred	Least Preferred	Rating Average	Response Count
Quarterly Meetings	2	11	6	3	2.45	22
Webinars	17	5	1	0	1.30	23
Annual Data Users Meeting	1	7	11	4	2.78	23
Other (please specify)						0
<i>answered question</i>						24
<i>skipped question</i>						0



I typically utilize the reporting tools that are available in KY IPOP.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	31.8%	7
Agree	50.0%	11
Neither Agree nor Disagree	13.6%	3
Disagree	4.5%	1
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		22
<i>skipped question</i>		2

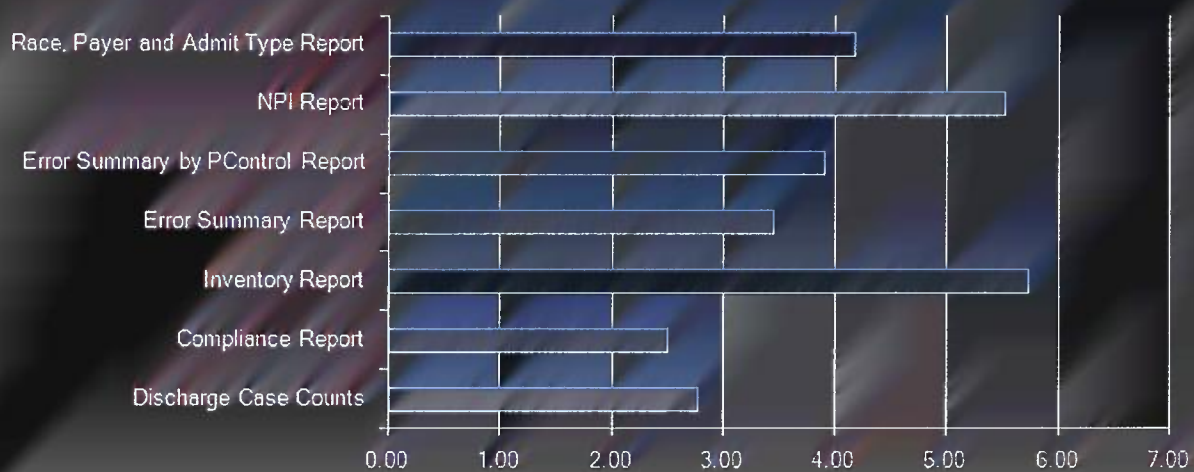
KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey



Please, rank the following KY IPOP reports in order from the report you use most often to the report you use least often.

Answer Options	Used most often	Used 2nd most often	Used 3rd most often	Used 4th most often	Used 5th most often	Used 6th most often	Used least	Rating Average	Response Count
Discharge Case Counts	5	7	7	0	0	0	3	2.77	22
Compliance Report	11	3	2	2	1	2	1	2.50	22
Inventory Report	0	0	2	1	5	3	8	5.74	19
Error Summary Report	4	4	5	3	1	3	2	3.45	22
Error Summary by PControl Report	5	2	1	3	3	3	3	3.90	20
NPI Report	1	1	0	4	3	2	10	5.52	21
Race, Payer and Admit Type Report	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	4.18	22
answered question									22
skipped question									2

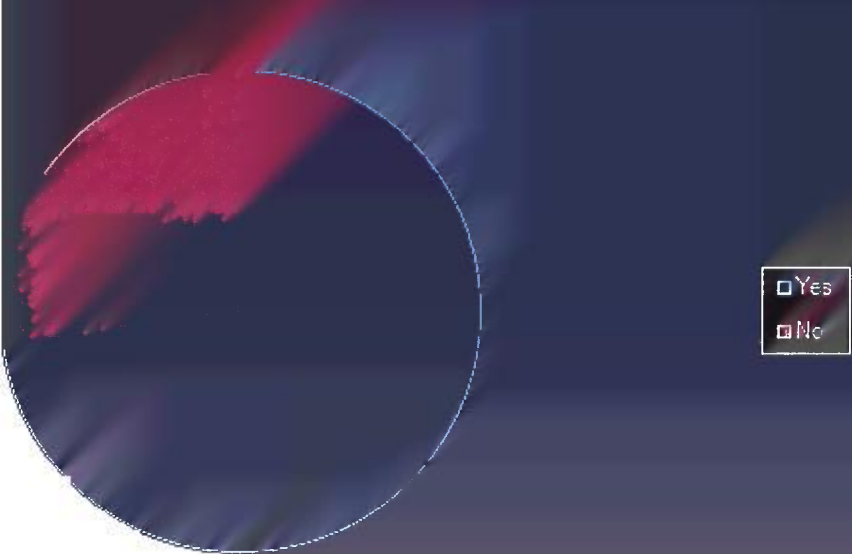
KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey



I have utilized the KY IPOP Help Line.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	72.7%	16
No	27.3%	6
<i>answered question</i>		22
<i>skipped question</i>		2

KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey

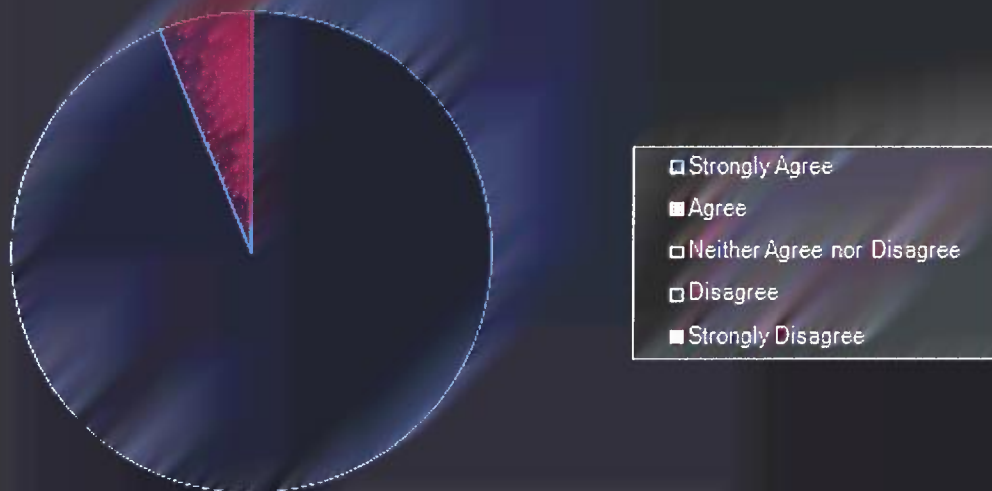


The response I received from the KY IPOP Help Line was provided in a timely manner.

**Answer Options**

	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	93.8%	15
Agree	6.3%	1
Neither Agree nor Disagree	0.0%	0
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		<b>16</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>8</b>

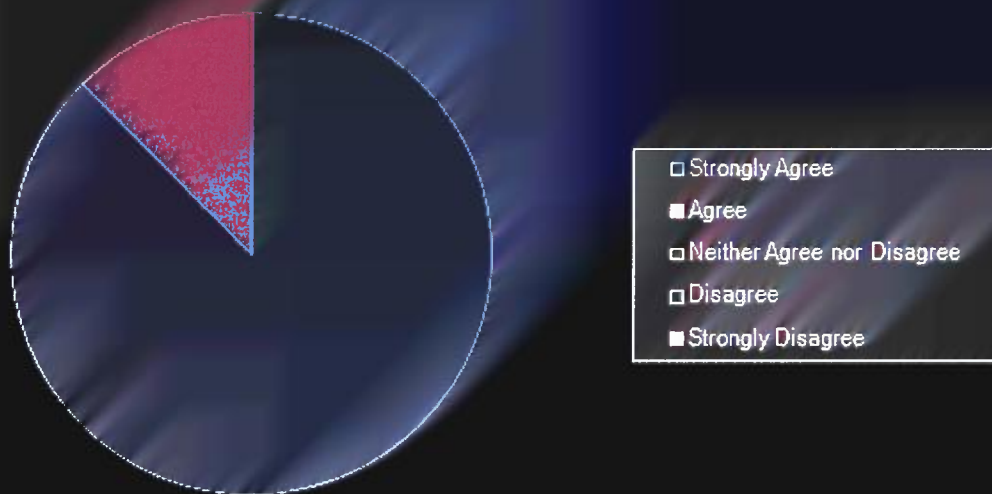
**KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey**



The service I received from the KY IPOP Help Line was delivered professionally.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	87.5%	14
Agree	12.5%	2
Neither Agree nor Disagree	0.0%	0
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		16
<i>skipped question</i>		8

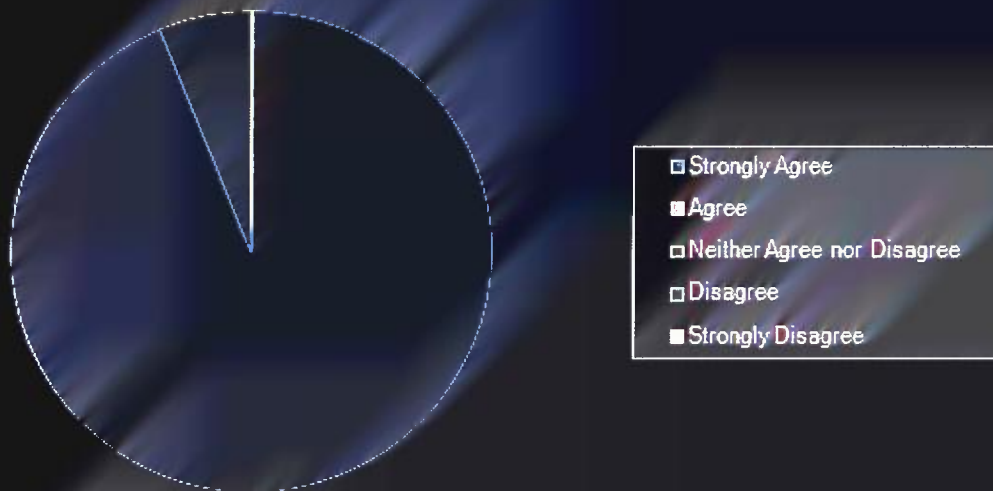
KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey



**My questions/problems were resolved with the assistance I received from the KY IPOP Help Line.**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly Agree	93.8%	15
Agree	0.0%	0
Neither Agree nor Disagree	6.3%	1
Disagree	0.0%	0
Strongly Disagree	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		<b>16</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>8</b>

**KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey**



## KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey

What additional functions/enhancements would you like to see with KY IPOP?

### Answer Options

Response  
Count

I love doing this on line.....it is super compared to Comp Data ..... Great Job everyone

10

The ability to move from one facility to another without having to Log Out and back in every time. The ability to restrict emails to users who have access to iPop. The ability to have more than one report open at a time when using Create Report

We should be able to switch back and forth between our facilities without logging out then logging back in.

Would like to have the ability to get list of patients on the database, directly from IPOP, showing Patient Control Number, Discharge Date and, for outpatients, Service Code.

I would like to see more report options. For ex. To be able to print a report of a months IP info, V#, DOS, etc. Sometimes I need to go back and verify what patient is not on file and I have no way of doing that without deleting and resubmitting the whole batch. Before, with CompData, we were able to download IP and OP files by quarter so we could verify our counts/data.

The KYIPOP system is a vast improvement over the previous reporting tools from COMPdata.

I would like to see more training available via web with detailed information regarding error corrections and case count submittal. I find it difficult with our HIS System and the IPOP error reports not matching. It would be nice if both our HIS System ran the same error edits as IPOP. I work in IT and usually have no idea most of the time why the counts do not match, it takes forever for me to determine what count to submit for each quarter.

I feel that there are too many different places where you have to indicate that you're done with the quarter. A single "All finished" button should be sufficient.

The ability to run a report on all batches in a quarter for one of the report topics.

Being able to delete more than one claim at a time if the same error or if duplicated claim.

answered question

10

skipped question

14

## KY IPOP Satisfaction Survey

If you have any additional comments regarding KY IPOP, feel free to include them below.

### Answer Options

Response  
Count

Since the transition to iPop from COMPData we have changed internal processes and recognized area of improvement. I did not realize prior to iPop we had so many issues with our Data. I like the user friendly aspects of iPop and the support from Melanie Moch has been outstanding..

5

Too many steps to approve the batch and close out the quarter.

I really like the IPOP system, especially being able to correct errors on line. This is a welcome time saver.

As compared to the reporting process previously done thru COMPdata, the new KY IPOP system is fantastic! Reporting for each month and quarter now involves only a couple of hours, as opposed to the previous system requiring several days to work thru the process. I really appreciate the ease, efficiency and fast response/feedback of this new system. I also wish to express my gratitude to Melanie Moch, who has on occasion cheerfully, professionally and efficiently protected me from my own ignorance, and has always been very helpful when needed. One could not ask for better support than that received from Melanie. Thank you.

Please work with HIS vendors to improve the error reports that we run within our systems so they match as closely as possible those within the IPOP System!!!

*answered question*

5

*skipped question*

19

## The Changing Face of America: Diversity and Longevity

### Introduction

The United States of America is going through two significant demographic trends which will dramatically impact our society and our economy. We are experiencing two revolutions, as diversity growth is changing the future face of America and longevity is driving our population growth. The opportunities and challenges of these two revolutions are not well understood by many of our decision makers and our citizens.

### The World around Us

These two revolutions go beyond the United States. In 1800, World population reached 1 Billion persons. It took another 130 years to reach its 2<sup>nd</sup> billion in 1930 and 30 years to reach its 3<sup>rd</sup> Billion by 1960. Since then the World has added another Billion persons every 12 to 14 years and is projected to reach 7 billion persons in 2011. However, the United Nation's projects World population growth is slowing and flattening out, peaking at 10 billion persons in 2100.

The Population Reference Bureau states "the World population has reached a transition point". "The population size of the world's developed countries has essentially peaked. What little growth remains will mostly come from immigration from less developed countries." These less developed countries accounted for virtually the entire World population growth in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and are made up of persons of color. However, the major factor in the World's population explosion during the last Century was not due to fertility but longevity, a direct result of the rapid decline in mortality rates in the less developed countries.

### The United States Demographic Revolutions

Only three developed countries are experiencing population growth, the United States along with Canada and Australia. All three countries have been "Settler Nations" allowing immigration from other countries. Ben Wattenberg, of the American Enterprise Institute has stated, "America is becoming a universal nation, with significant representation of all human hues, creeds, ethnicities, and national ancestries. Continued moderate immigration will make us an even more universal nation as time goes on."

Along with immigration, the United States is experiencing changing fertility patterns with our minority population growing significantly while our Non-Hispanic White population experiencing little growth and is significantly smaller in the younger age cohorts. The 2010 Census found the United States population grew by 27 million persons or 9.7% between 2000 and 2010. However, when broken down by race and Hispanic origin it found our Black population had grown by 12.3%, our Asian population by 43.3% and our population of Hispanic origin, which can be of any race, grew by 43.0% compared to a Non-Hispanic White growth rate of only 1.2%. The 2009 Census American Community Survey found over 80% of our

population, ages 70+ were Non-Hispanic White while only 51.7% of children under age 5 were Non-Hispanic White and new Census data indicates for children age 2 and under our children are now majority minority, above 50%.

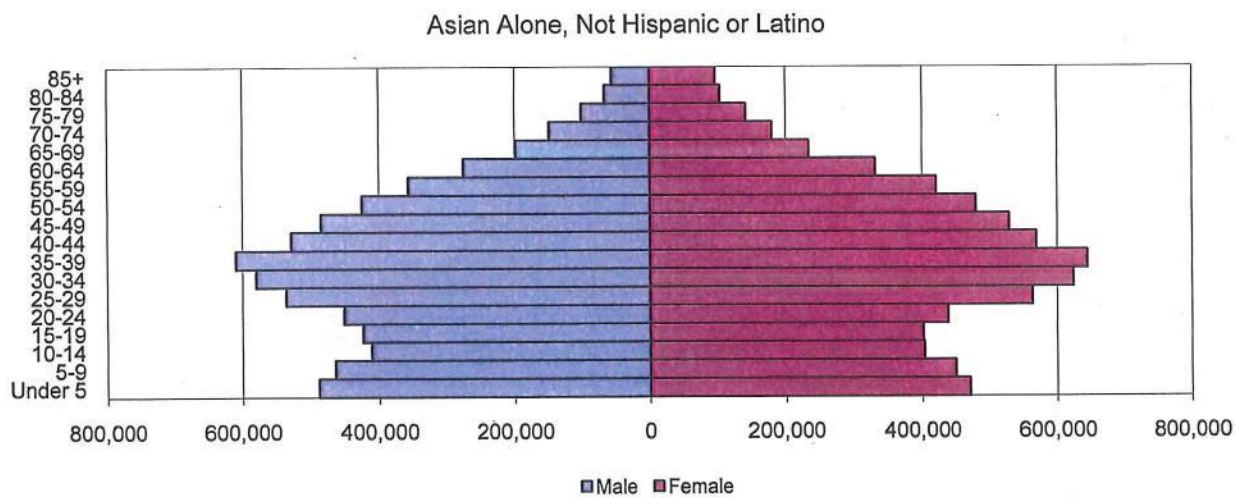
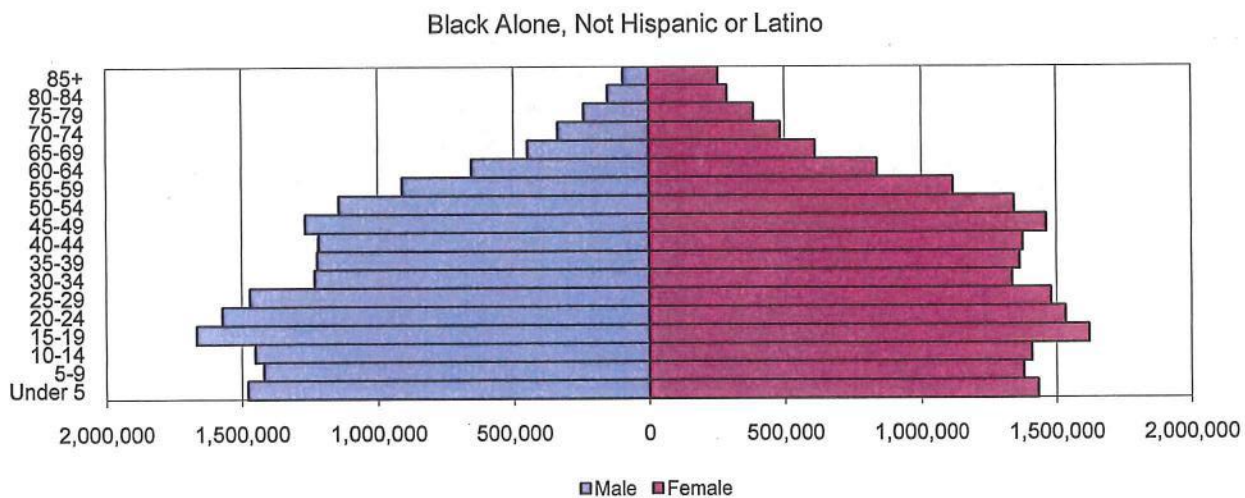
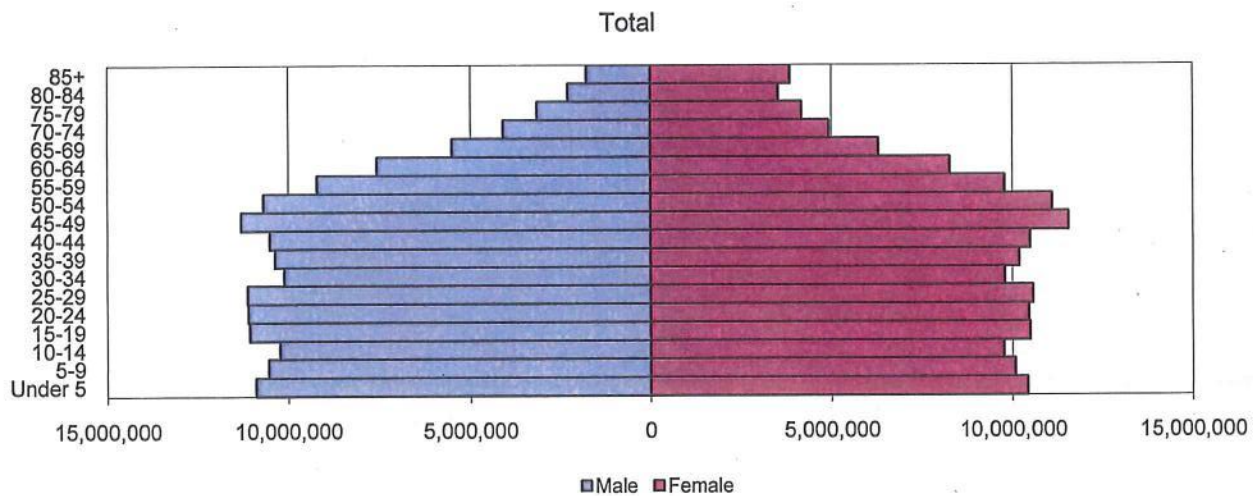
However, we do not have much growth in our child or younger workforce age population. Our younger population is becoming more diverse but not growing as the Non-Hispanic White population of children and younger workforce age declines significantly. (See attached population pyramids by race and Hispanic origin and the table showing age cohorts.) The 2010 Census found between 2000 and 2010 our population growth was almost entirely due to longevity with our population ages 45 to 64 growing by 31.5%, and our population 65+ growing by 15.1%, compared to the younger workforce age population, ages 18 to 44, growing by only 0.6% and our children under age 18 by 2.6%. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates between 2008 and 2018, 95% of workforce growth will be among older workers, ages 55+.

#### New Realities in Preparing for Our Future

States like Kentucky and West Virginia are aging faster than the United States and are significantly less diverse with declining populations of children and a younger workforce. What happens when your young workforce age population declines? We need to insure our returning veterans are invested in and provided employment after their service to our country. We need to educate and train, and retool and retrain our workforce for tomorrow. We will need to attract a more diverse population and invest in their well being. We will need to support immigration when our real problem is not too much undocumented immigration but not enough documented immigration. We need to bring immigrants out of the shadows. Maybe we need to hire Minutemen not to build walls but to open up lemonade stands and hand out lemonade and cookies to attract immigrants. The economies of a number of South and Central American countries are doing well and we want to close off our borders?

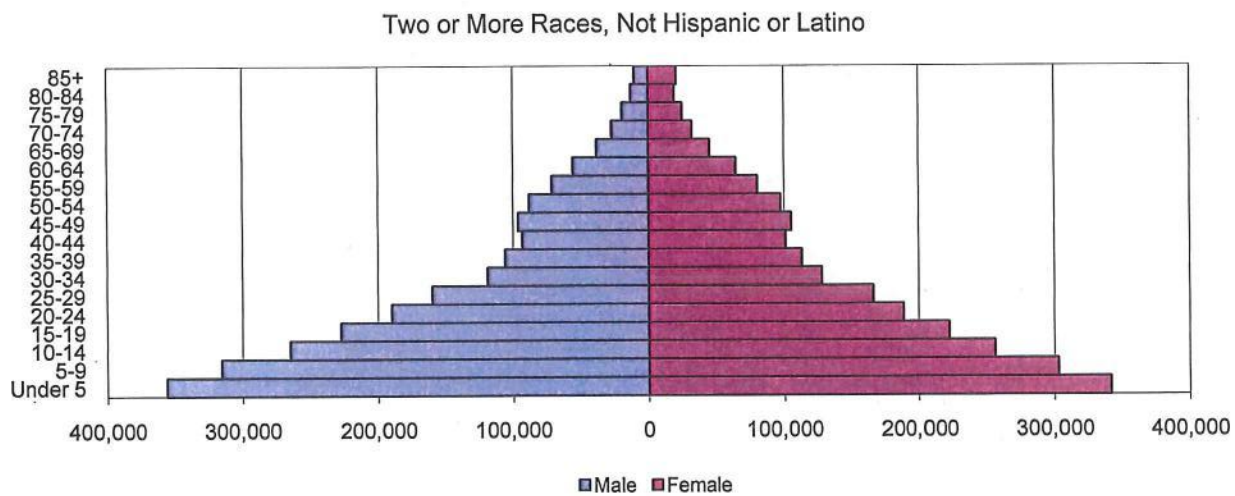
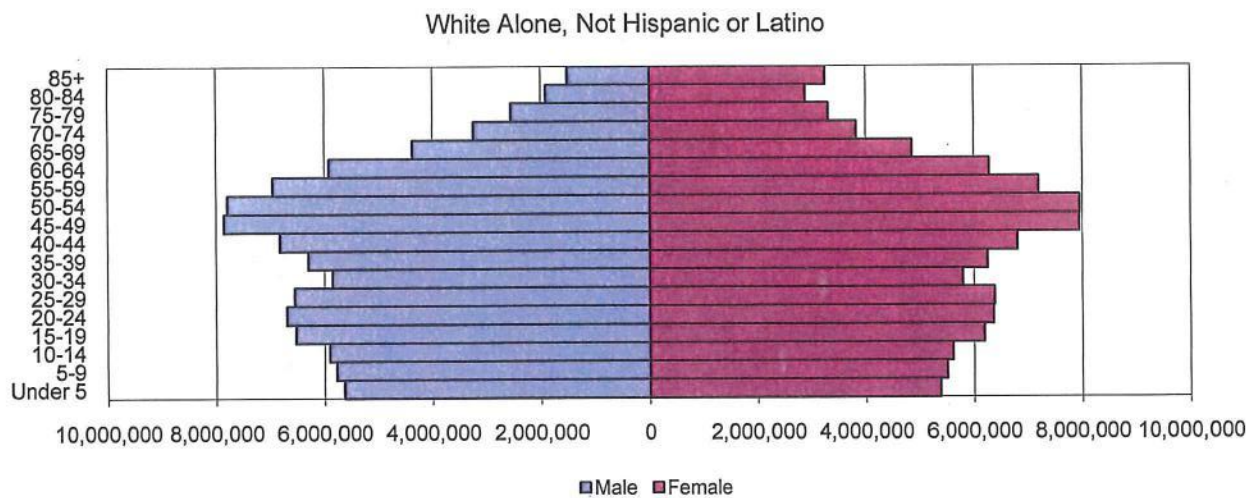
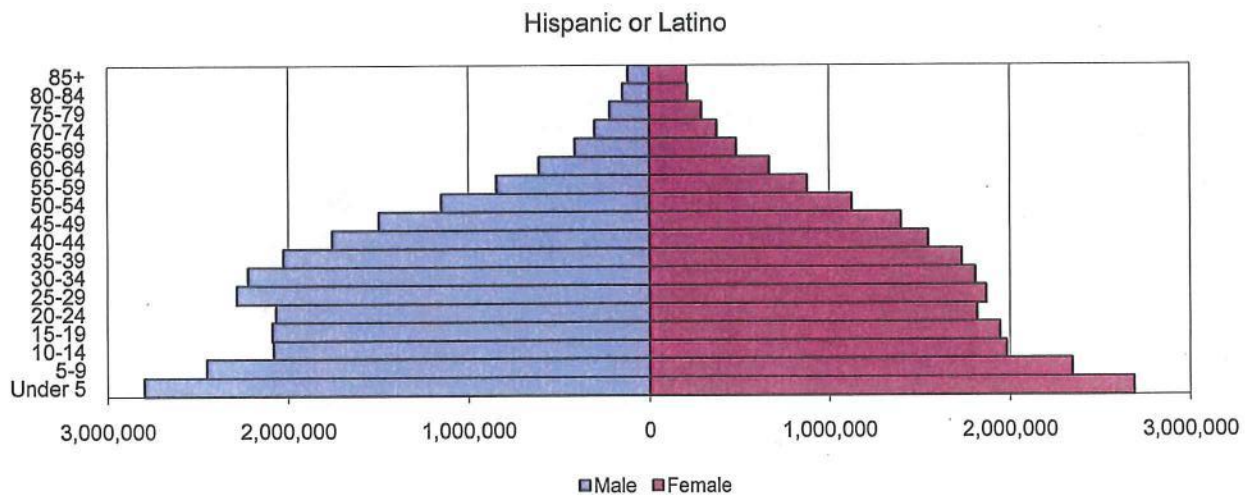
We also need to make sure all of our population regardless of skin color, age or gender is educated, skilled and prepared for a new 21st Century. We need to develop and make investments in a system that offers a lifetime of education and training. We need to make investments in our infrastructure to promote our well-being and our economy. Cutting those investments is disinvesting in our futures!

# United States 2009 Population Pyramids



Source: Census Bureau: 2009 Population Estimates

# United States 2009 Population Pyramids



Source: Census Bureau: 2009 Population Estimates

### Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin; United States: 2009

	Total Population	Black; Not Hispanic	% of Total	AIAN; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Asian; Not Hispanic	% of Total	NHOPI; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Hispanic	% of Total	Two+ Races; Not Hispanic	% of Total	White; Not Hispanic	% of Total
<b>Total Population</b>	307,006,550	37,681,544	12.3%	2,360,807	0.8%	13,686,083	4.5%	448,510	0.1%	48,419,324	15.8%	4,559,042	1.5%	199,851,240	65.1%
<b>Under 5 years</b>	21,299,656	2,909,385	13.7%	194,902	0.9%	959,911	4.5%	37,097	0.2%	5,484,770	25.8%	697,649	3.3%	11,015,942	51.7%
<b>5 to 9 years</b>	20,609,634	2,796,496	13.6%	178,446	0.9%	913,806	4.4%	35,093	0.2%	4,792,409	23.3%	618,169	3.0%	11,275,215	54.7%
<b>10 to 14 years</b>	19,973,564	2,857,269	14.3%	173,808	0.9%	813,996	4.1%	32,159	0.2%	4,059,590	20.3%	520,680	2.6%	11,516,062	57.7%
<b>15 to 19 years</b>	21,537,837	3,285,249	15.3%	202,702	0.9%	824,871	3.8%	35,572	0.2%	4,031,986	18.7%	450,049	2.1%	12,707,408	59.0%
<b>20 to 24 years</b>	21,539,559	3,102,041	14.4%	204,379	0.9%	888,781	4.1%	36,109	0.2%	3,883,925	18.0%	378,212	1.8%	13,046,112	60.6%
<b>25 to 29 years</b>	21,677,719	2,948,080	13.6%	190,121	0.9%	1,098,369	5.1%	38,488	0.2%	4,149,692	19.1%	325,583	1.5%	12,927,386	59.6%
<b>30 to 34 years</b>	19,888,603	2,568,707	12.9%	156,845	0.8%	1,203,073	6.0%	36,899	0.2%	4,029,775	20.3%	247,035	1.2%	11,646,269	58.6%
<b>35 to 39 years</b>	20,538,351	2,586,667	12.6%	152,688	0.7%	1,253,296	6.1%	34,052	0.2%	3,757,576	18.3%	219,006	1.1%	12,535,066	61.0%
<b>40 to 44 years</b>	20,991,605	2,592,865	12.4%	153,232	0.7%	1,097,417	5.2%	31,534	0.2%	3,306,453	15.8%	194,159	0.9%	13,615,945	64.9%
<b>45 to 49 years</b>	22,831,092	2,727,142	11.9%	168,192	0.7%	1,014,129	4.4%	31,848	0.1%	2,893,985	12.7%	201,421	0.9%	15,794,375	69.2%
<b>50 to 54 years</b>	21,761,391	2,486,851	11.4%	154,901	0.7%	906,047	4.2%	27,130	0.1%	2,273,831	10.4%	185,464	0.9%	15,727,167	72.3%
<b>55 to 59 years</b>	18,975,026	2,028,329	10.7%	129,829	0.7%	778,157	4.1%	22,195	0.1%	1,720,174	9.1%	151,372	0.8%	14,144,970	74.5%
<b>60 to 64 years</b>	15,811,923	1,494,948	9.5%	100,946	0.6%	607,784	3.8%	16,694	0.1%	1,274,195	8.1%	119,608	0.8%	12,197,748	77.1%
<b>65 to 69 years</b>	11,784,320	1,060,591	9.0%	70,261	0.6%	432,194	3.7%	11,789	0.1%	890,817	7.6%	83,346	0.7%	9,235,322	78.4%
<b>70 to 74 years</b>	9,007,747	819,627	9.1%	50,353	0.6%	328,030	3.6%	8,622	0.1%	675,704	7.5%	59,454	0.7%	7,065,957	78.4%
<b>75 to 79 years</b>	7,325,528	627,478	8.6%	35,223	0.5%	243,396	3.3%	5,981	0.1%	508,733	6.9%	44,456	0.6%	5,860,261	80.0%
<b>80 to 84 years</b>	5,822,334	439,402	7.5%	23,312	0.4%	170,054	2.9%	3,873	0.1%	361,632	6.2%	32,348	0.6%	4,791,713	82.3%
<b>85 years and over</b>	5,630,661	350,417	6.2%	20,667	0.4%	152,772	2.7%	3,375	0.1%	324,077	5.8%	31,031	0.6%	4,748,322	84.3%
<b>Median Age</b>	36.8	31.3		29.5		35.3		29.9		27.4		19.7		41.2	

**Kentucky Trends: Maps and Tables**  
**Population, Employment, Income, Unmarried Births and**  
**Economic Realities**

**Presented by:**

**Ron Crouch, Director**  
**Research and Statistics**  
**(502) 782-3094 Direct Line**  
**(502) 640-5873 Cell Phone**  
**ron.crouch@ky.gov**

**Prepared by:**

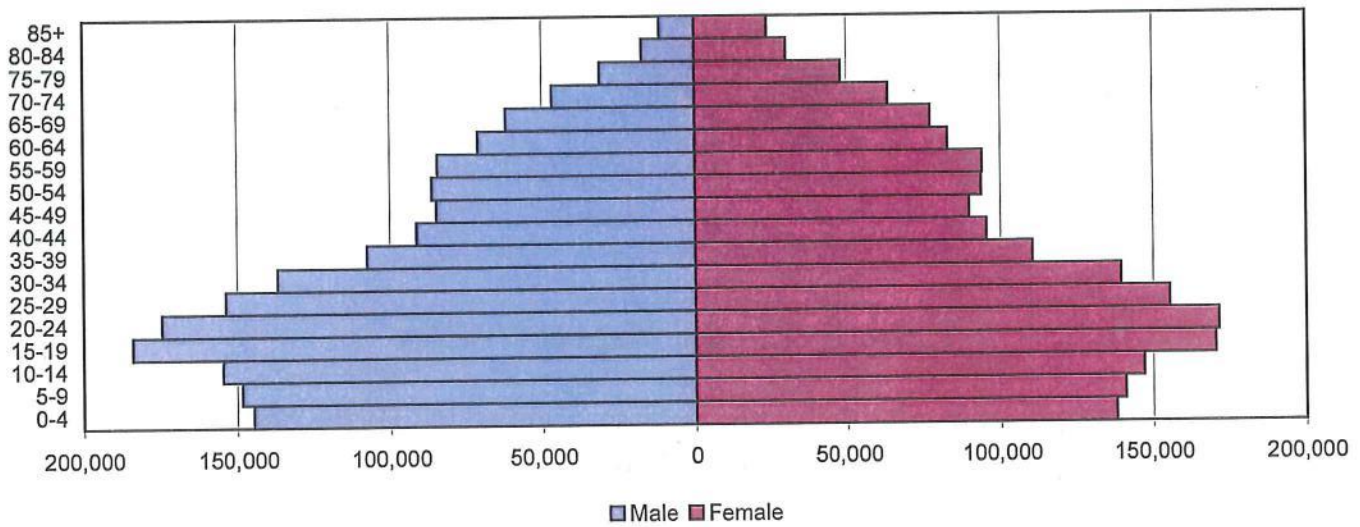
**Research and Statistics**  
**Office of Employment and Training, OET**  
**Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet**  
**275 East Main Street, 2-WG**  
**Frankfort, Kentucky 40621**

**(502) 564-7976**

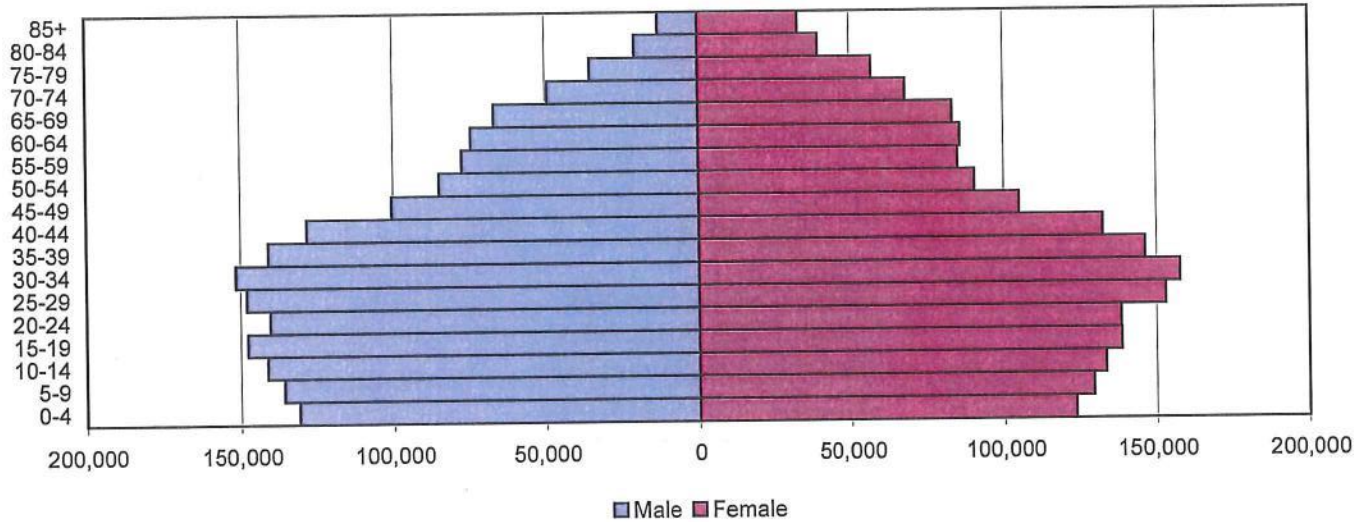
**Homepage: [www.workforcekentucky@ky.gov](http://www.workforcekentucky@ky.gov)**

## Kentucky Population Pyramids

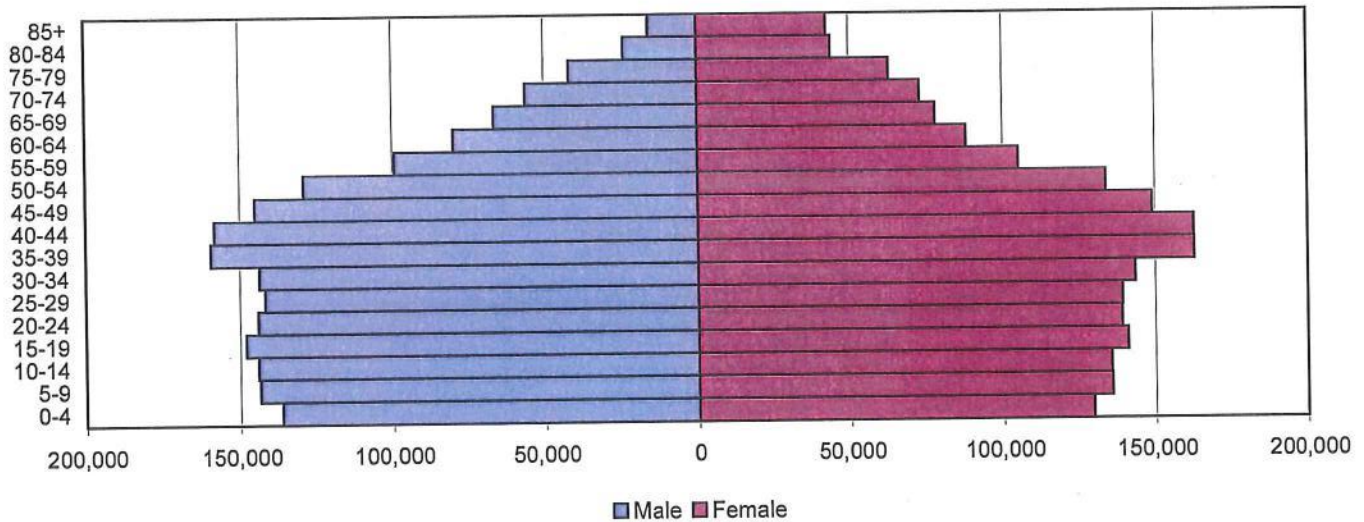
1980



1990



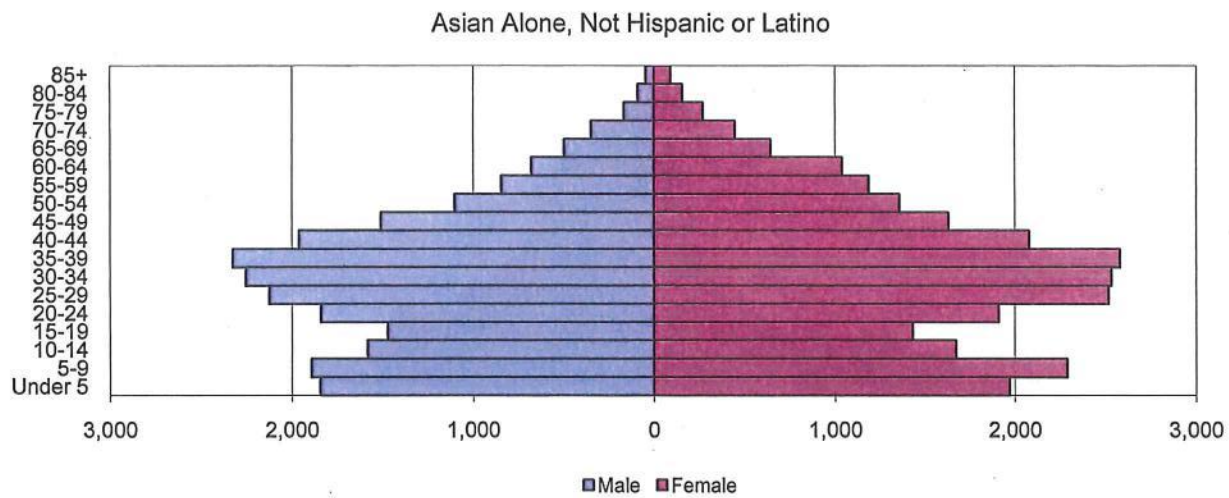
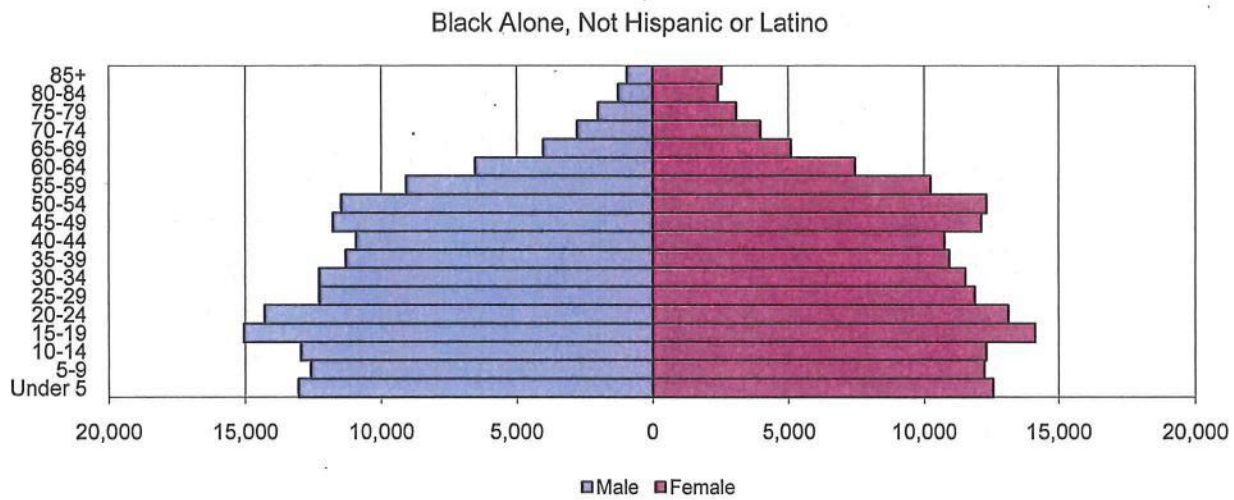
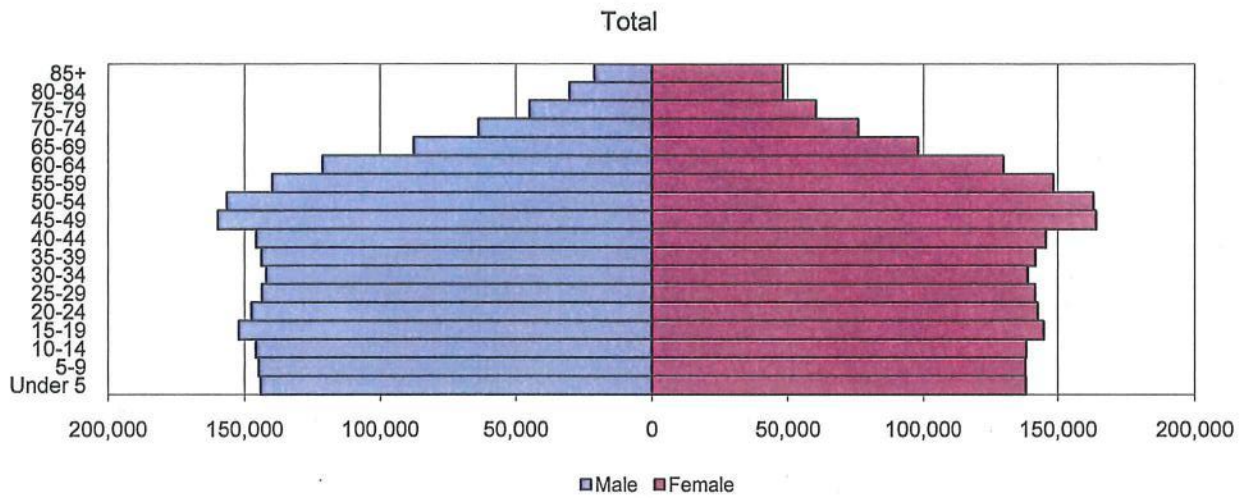
2000



Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census

Produced by the Office of Workforce Research and Analysis, Kentucky Cabinet for Workforce Development

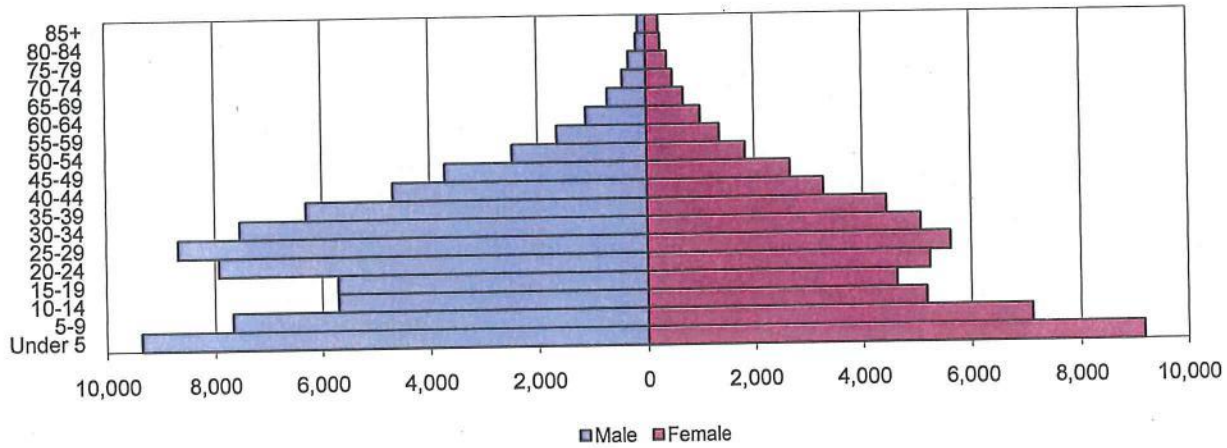
## Kentucky 2010 Population Pyramids



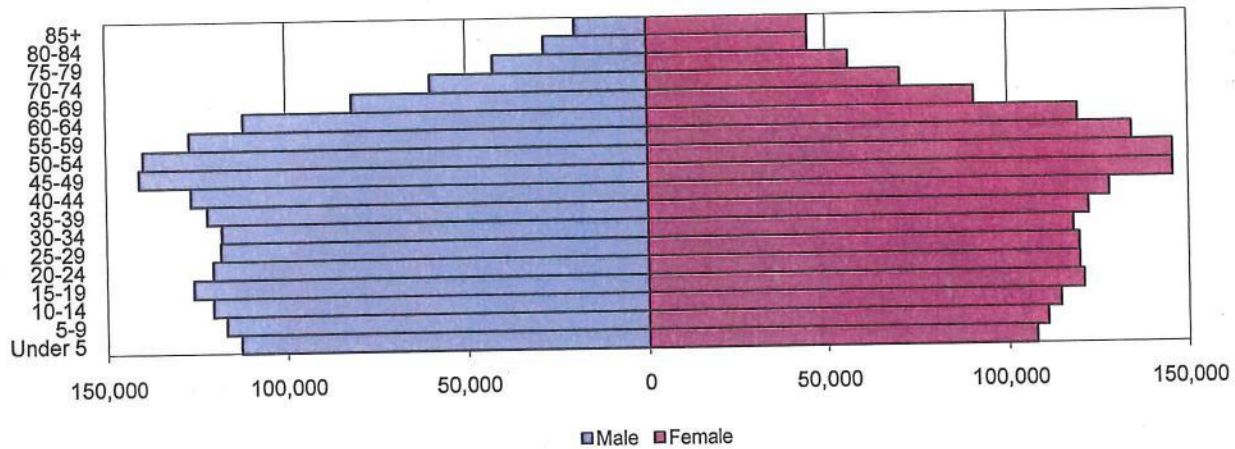
Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

## Kentucky 2010 Population Pyramids

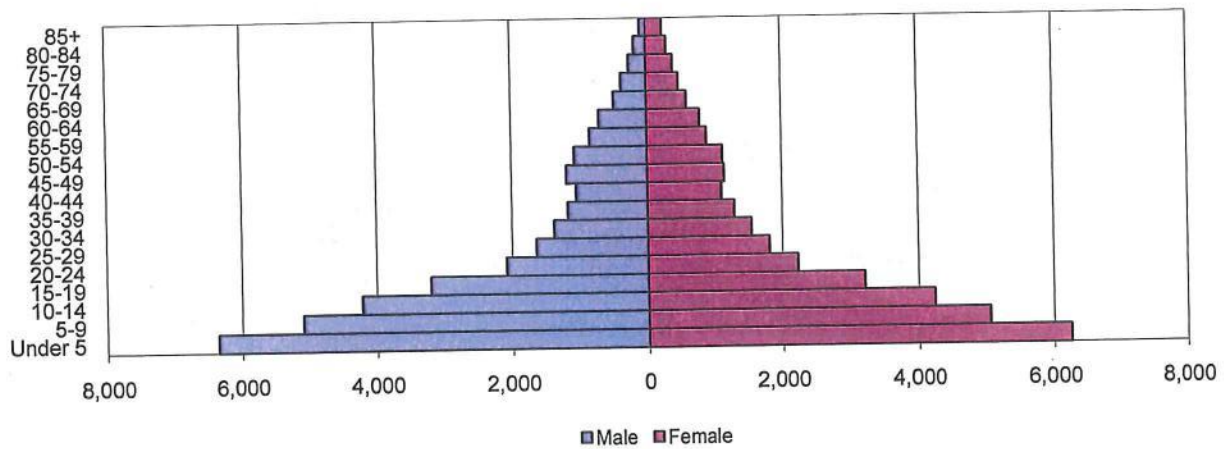
Hispanic or Latino



White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino



Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino



Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

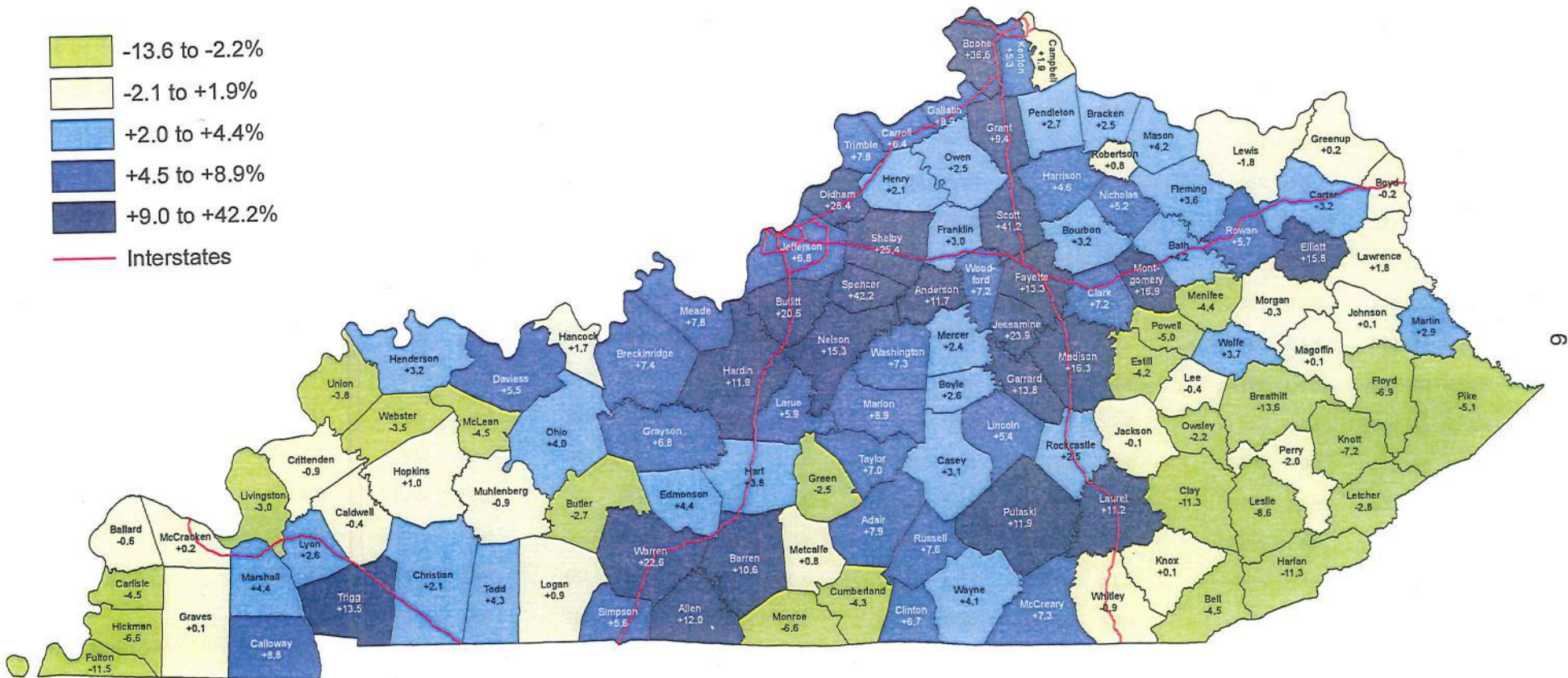
### Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin; Kentucky: 2010

	Total Population	Black; Not Hispanic	% of Total	AIAN; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Asian; Not Hispanic	% of Total	NHOPI; Not Hispanic	% of Total	Hispanic	% of Total	Two+ Races; Not Hispanic	% of Total	White; Not Hispanic	% of Total
<b>Total Population</b>	4,339,367	333,075	7.7%	8,642	0.2%	48,338	1.1%	2,074	0.0%	132,836	3.1%	64,113	1.5%	3,745,655	86.3%
<b>Under 5 years</b>	282,367	25,591	9.1%	369	0.1%	3,813	1.4%	205	0.1%	18,540	6.6%	12,593	4.5%	220,343	78.0%
<b>5 to 9 years</b>	282,888	24,814	8.8%	437	0.2%	4,180	1.5%	183	0.1%	14,772	5.2%	10,145	3.6%	227,568	80.4%
<b>10 to 14 years</b>	284,154	25,243	8.9%	502	0.2%	3,253	1.1%	152	0.1%	10,857	3.8%	8,456	3.0%	234,923	82.7%
<b>15 to 19 years</b>	296,795	29,173	9.8%	628	0.2%	2,901	1.0%	177	0.1%	10,322	3.5%	6,419	2.2%	246,567	83.1%
<b>20 to 24 years</b>	289,968	27,417	9.5%	597	0.2%	3,747	1.3%	274	0.1%	13,145	4.5%	4,313	1.5%	240,145	82.8%
<b>25 to 29 years</b>	285,296	24,151	8.5%	569	0.2%	4,641	1.6%	201	0.1%	14,276	5.0%	3,449	1.2%	237,734	83.3%
<b>30 to 34 years</b>	280,920	23,823	8.5%	558	0.2%	4,783	1.7%	212	0.1%	12,593	4.5%	2,923	1.0%	235,794	83.9%
<b>35 to 39 years</b>	285,411	22,235	7.8%	607	0.2%	4,902	1.7%	151	0.1%	10,729	3.8%	2,473	0.9%	244,127	85.5%
<b>40 to 44 years</b>	291,251	21,683	7.4%	683	0.2%	4,042	1.4%	118	0.0%	7,966	2.7%	2,163	0.7%	254,456	87.4%
<b>45 to 49 years</b>	323,642	23,893	7.4%	887	0.3%	3,137	1.0%	117	0.0%	6,377	2.0%	2,345	0.7%	286,795	88.6%
<b>50 to 54 years</b>	319,455	23,773	7.4%	835	0.3%	2,457	0.8%	87	0.0%	4,299	1.3%	2,205	0.7%	285,701	89.4%
<b>55 to 59 years</b>	288,027	19,315	6.7%	681	0.2%	2,026	0.7%	78	0.0%	2,995	1.0%	1,735	0.6%	261,127	90.7%
<b>60 to 64 years</b>	250,966	13,981	5.6%	515	0.2%	1,716	0.7%	55	0.0%	2,111	0.8%	1,496	0.6%	231,037	92.1%
<b>65 to 69 years</b>	185,664	9,116	4.9%	334	0.2%	1,137	0.6%	23	0.0%	1,410	0.8%	1,082	0.6%	172,534	92.9%
<b>70 to 74 years</b>	139,650	6,698	4.8%	202	0.1%	791	0.6%	24	0.0%	926	0.7%	851	0.6%	130,143	93.2%
<b>75 to 79 years</b>	105,392	5,066	4.8%	104	0.1%	434	0.4%	10	0.0%	702	0.7%	655	0.6%	98,406	93.4%
<b>80 to 84 years</b>	78,313	3,648	4.7%	73	0.1%	243	0.3%	5	0.0%	444	0.6%	481	0.6%	73,406	93.7%
<b>85 years and over</b>	69,208	3,455	5.0%	61	0.1%	135	0.2%	2	0.0%	372	0.5%	329	0.5%	64,849	93.7%
<b>Median Age*</b>	38.1	31.9		37.7		31.6		25.2		24.6		15.4		39.7	

Source: Census Bureau: Census 2010

Notes: AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; \* Median Age for Black/African American, AIAN, Asian, NHOPI, and two or more races include Hispanics/Latinos

## Percentage Change in Population 2000-2010



Kentucky: +7.4%

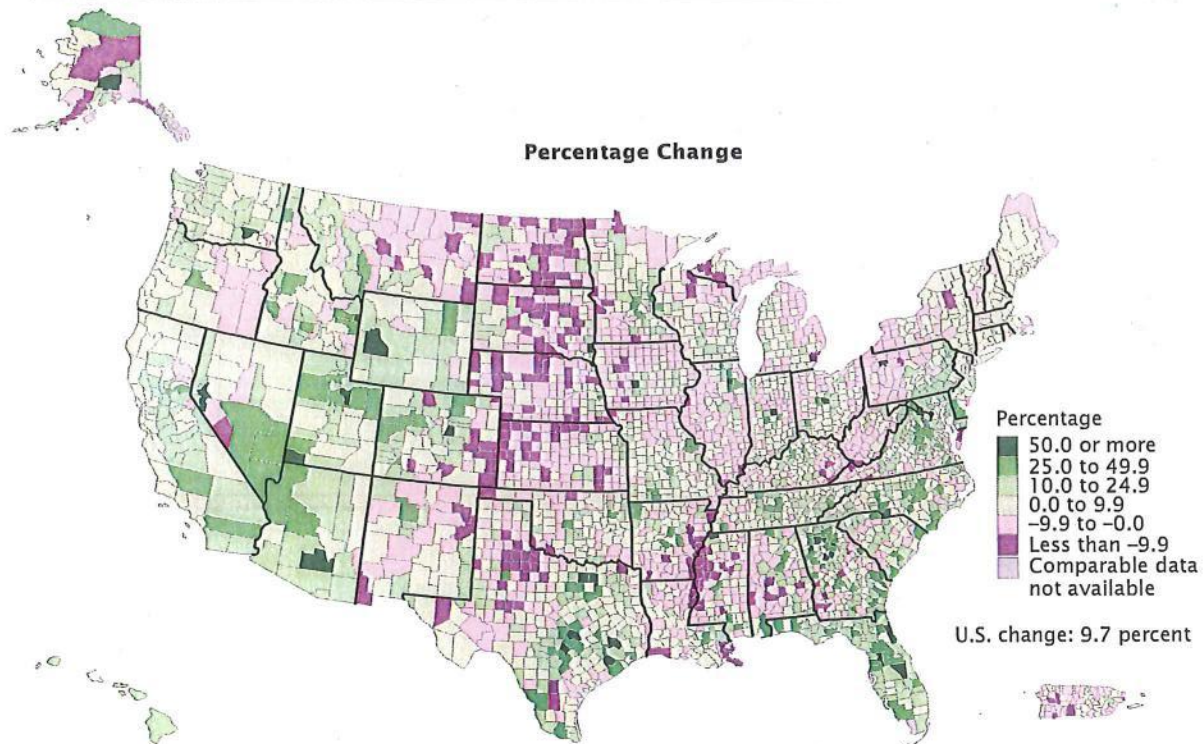
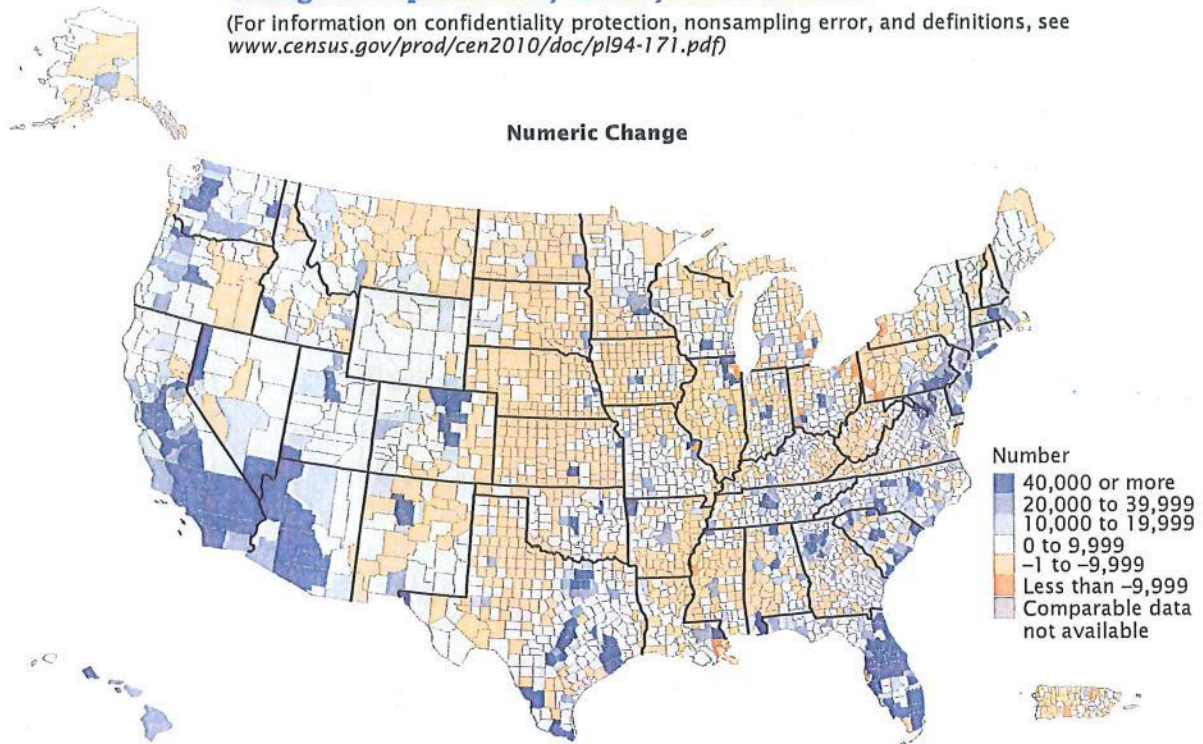
Source: United States Census Bureau, Population Division

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training  
Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Figure 5.

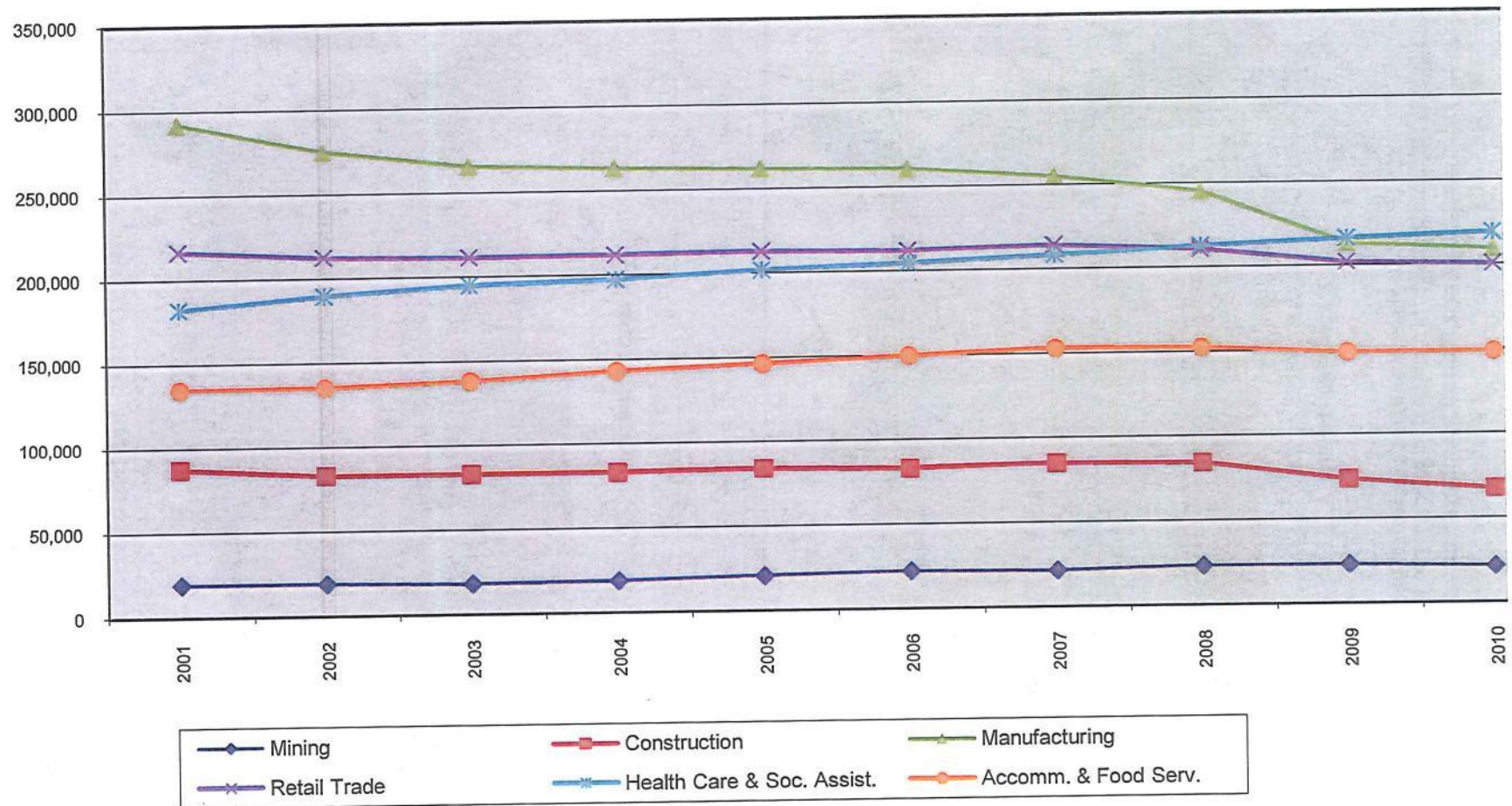
**Change in Population by County: 2000 to 2010**

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf))



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

## Change in Employment by Industry, Kentucky, 2001-2010

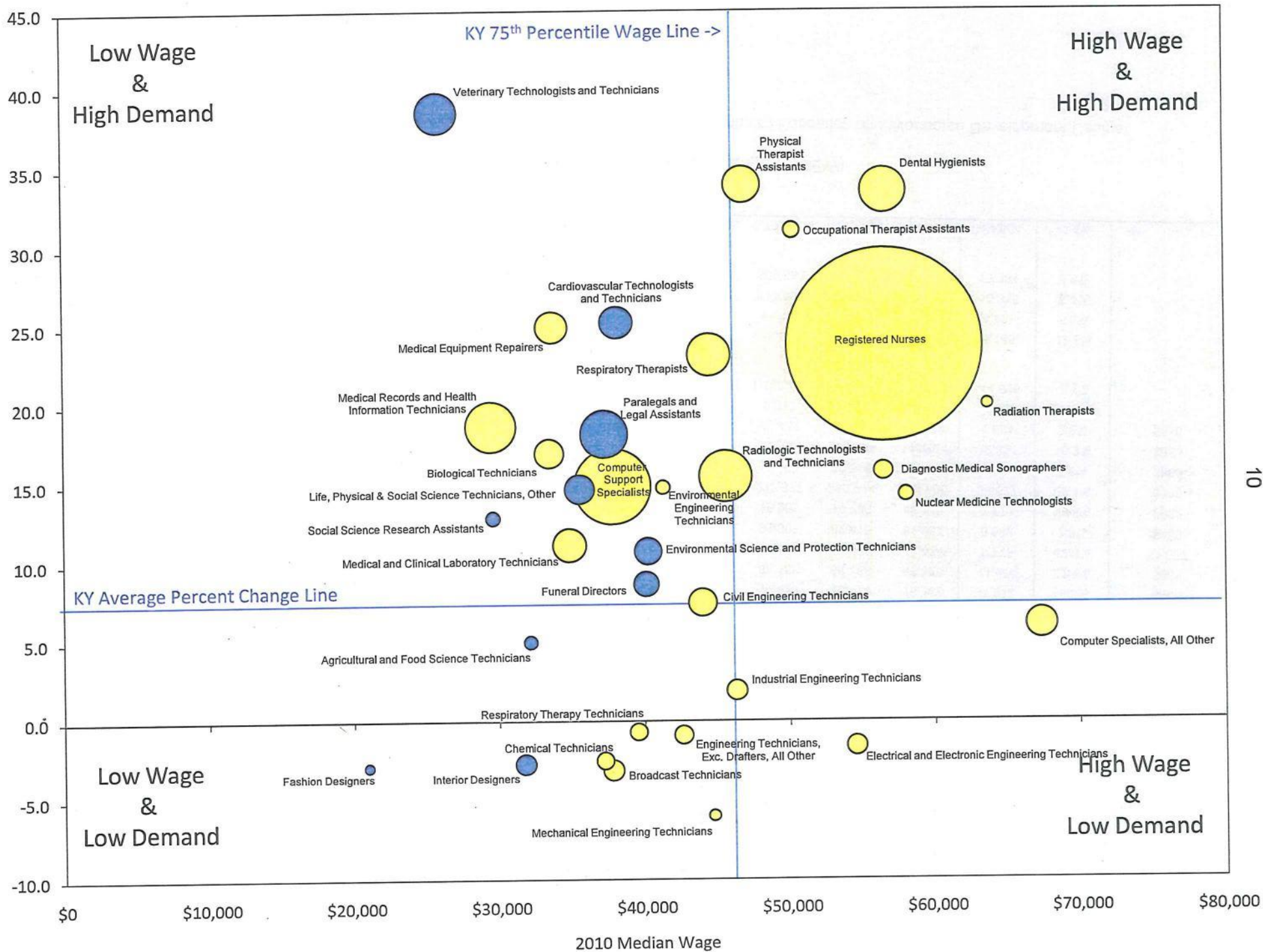


### Kentucky Employment Trends, 2001-2010, Annual Average

Industry	Employment										Change, 2001-2010		Avg. Weekly Wage, 2010
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Number	Percent	
Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	8,019	7,558	7,274	7,280	7,346	7,643	7,859	8,104	7,932	7,660	-359	-4.5%	\$590
Mining	19,638	19,501	18,468	19,098	20,920	22,451	21,783	23,462	23,319	21,859	2,221	11.3%	\$1,296
Utilities	7,107	6,706	6,436	6,360	6,445	6,472	6,573	6,585	6,625	6,424	-683	-9.6%	\$1,357
Construction	87,616	83,289	83,249	83,227	84,232	83,184	85,135	84,325	73,745	67,795	-19,821	-22.6%	\$839
Manufacturing	292,594	275,466	265,961	263,648	262,098	260,876	255,294	245,207	213,291	209,263	-83,331	-28.5%	\$955
Wholesale Trade	72,681	71,507	72,793	74,299	74,599	75,779	77,451	76,461	72,253	71,785	-896	-1.2%	\$995
Retail Trade	216,664	212,458	211,299	211,665	212,657	211,898	214,101	210,644	201,891	200,439	-16,225	-7.5%	\$456
Transportation and Warehousing	78,979	76,588	75,783	76,431	79,603	81,546	84,254	83,672	78,075	78,083	-896	-1.1%	\$893
Information	33,327	31,745	30,359	29,061	29,177	29,707	30,032	29,757	27,091	26,186	-7,141	-21.4%	\$837
Finance and Insurance	61,282	63,321	64,436	66,015	67,142	70,031	72,498	71,192	68,979	66,898	5,616	9.2%	\$1,087
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,132	19,688	19,649	19,463	19,813	19,942	19,907	19,924	18,474	18,162	-1,970	-9.8%	\$644
Professional and Technical Services	56,852	56,712	56,649	56,901	59,979	62,102	64,721	68,156	69,186	68,828	11,976	21.1%	\$983
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	13,659	13,451	13,593	15,243	15,783	16,141	17,267	19,542	19,698	19,434	5,775	42.3%	\$1,657
Administrative and Waste Services	84,495	84,912	84,862	89,894	96,094	100,637	100,110	94,305	82,413	91,057	6,562	7.8%	\$489
Educational Services	12,675	12,901	13,525	13,980	14,537	14,493	15,440	15,955	15,789	16,448	3,773	29.8%	\$622
Health Care & Soc. Assist.	182,328	189,627	194,784	196,981	201,324	204,229	207,995	212,377	215,974	219,005	36,677	20.1%	\$789
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17,521	17,747	17,735	18,219	18,427	18,789	19,135	19,164	19,305	18,499	978	5.6%	\$383
Accomm. & Food Serv.	134,923	135,372	138,197	142,907	146,183	149,621	153,093	152,509	148,704	148,754	13,831	10.3%	\$266
Other Services, Ex. Public Admin.	45,488	45,768	45,917	45,114	44,981	45,202	46,048	46,442	45,502	46,489	1,001	2.2%	\$516
Unclassified	2,006	1,536	2,242	3,244	2,669	2,573	2,774	2,677	640	353	-1,653	-82.4%	
<b>Private Subtotal:</b>	<b>1,447,986</b>	<b>1,425,853</b>	<b>1,423,211</b>	<b>1,439,030</b>	<b>1,464,009</b>	<b>1,483,316</b>	<b>1,501,470</b>	<b>1,490,460</b>	<b>1,408,886</b>	<b>1,403,421</b>	<b>-44,565</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	
Federal Government	37,229	37,879	37,362	37,082	37,293	37,712	37,793	38,557	39,992	42,374	5,145	13.8%	
State Government	82,668	84,155	82,617	81,354	83,199	84,265	86,178	84,435	84,065	87,089	4,421	5.3%	
Local Government	168,694	170,091	170,873	171,551	173,496	173,911	176,467	177,566	177,817	179,009	10,315	6.1%	
<b>Government Subtotal:</b>	<b>288,591</b>	<b>292,125</b>	<b>290,852</b>	<b>289,987</b>	<b>293,988</b>	<b>295,888</b>	<b>300,438</b>	<b>300,558</b>	<b>301,874</b>	<b>308,472</b>	<b>19,881</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1,736,577</b>	<b>1,717,978</b>	<b>1,714,063</b>	<b>1,729,017</b>	<b>1,757,997</b>	<b>1,779,204</b>	<b>1,801,908</b>	<b>1,791,018</b>	<b>1,710,760</b>	<b>1,711,893</b>	<b>-24,684</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

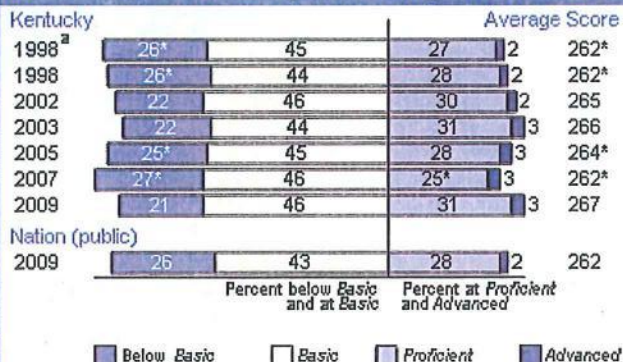
Produced by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet



### Overall Results

- In 2009, the average score of eighth-grade students in Kentucky was 267. This was higher than the average score of 262 for public school students in the nation.
- The average score for students in Kentucky in 2009 (267) was higher than their average score in 2007 (262) and was higher than their average score in 1998 (262).
- In 2009, the score gap between students in Kentucky at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 40 points. This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 1998 (43 points).
- The percentage of students in Kentucky who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 33 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in 2007 (28 percent) and was not significantly different from that in 1998 (30 percent).
- The percentage of students in Kentucky who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 79 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in 2007 (73 percent) and was greater than that in 1998 (74 percent).

### Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



\* Significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from state's results in 2009.  
<sup>a</sup> Accommodations not permitted.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

### Compare the Average Score in 2009 to Other States/Jurisdictions

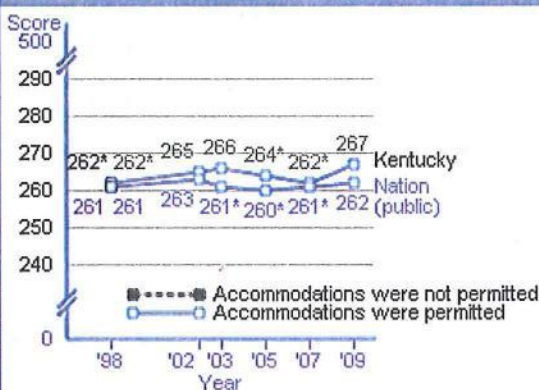


\* Department of Defense Education Activity schools (domestic and overseas).

In 2009, the average score in **Kentucky** was

- lower than those in 11 states/jurisdictions
- higher than those in 20 states/jurisdictions
- not significantly different from those in 20 states/jurisdictions

### Average Scores for State/Jurisdiction and Nation (public)



\* Significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from 2009.

### Results for Student Groups in 2009

Reporting Groups	Percent of students	Avg. score	Percentages at or above Basic	Percent at Proficient	Percent at Advanced
Gender					
Male	50	263	74	29	2
Female	50	271	84	38	4
Race/Ethnicity					
White	85	269	81	35	3
Black	10	249	60	15	1
Hispanic	2	265	79	30	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	47	257	69	21	1
Not eligible	53	276	88	44	4

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding, and because the "Information not available" category for the National School Lunch Program, which provides free/reduced-price lunches, and the "Unclassified" category for race/ethnicity are not displayed.

### Score Gaps for Student Groups

- In 2009, female students in Kentucky had an average score that was higher than that of male students.
- In 2009, Black students had an average score that was 20 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 1998 (19 points).
- In 2009, Hispanic students had an average score that was 3 points not significantly different from that of White students. Data are not reported for Hispanic students in 1998, because reporting standards were not met.
- In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low income, had an average score that was 19 points lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 1998 (20 points).

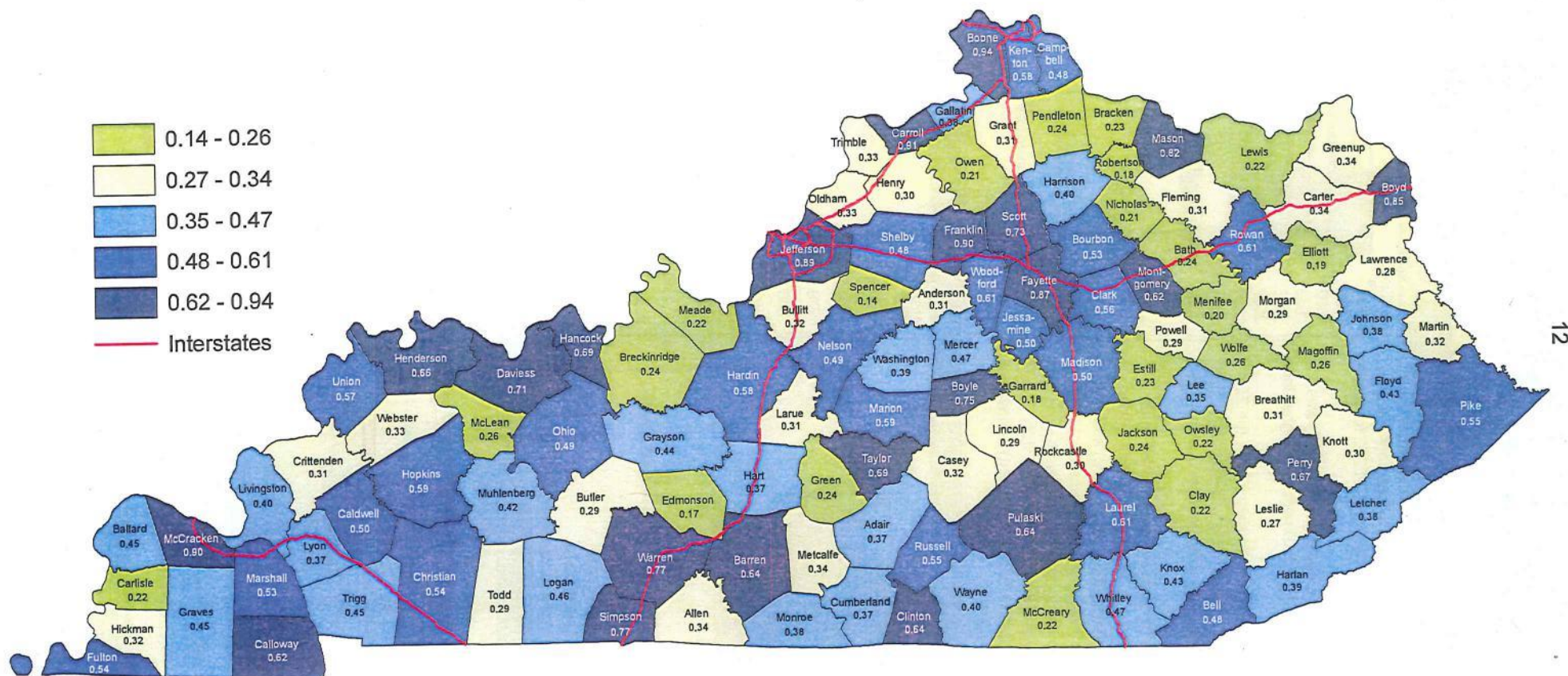
NOTE: Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 1998–2009 Reading Assessments.

## Kentucky's Employment "Magnet" Counties

## Ratio of Employment to Population, Ages 15 to 64

2008

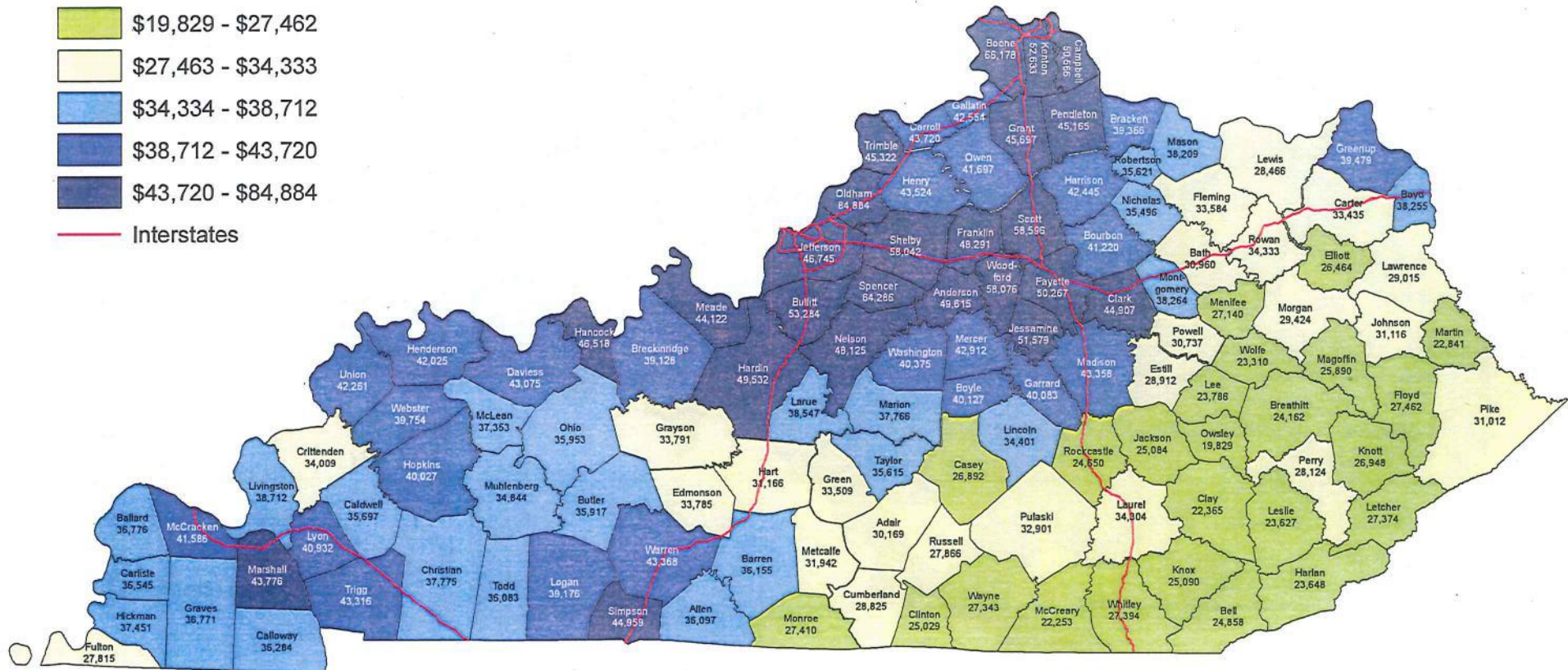


Produced by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training  
Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Kentucky State Data Center

Note: Population includes only residents who are between the ages of 15-64. Employment data was gathered from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Section and measures jobs covered by the Unemployment Insurance System.

## Median Income by County 2008

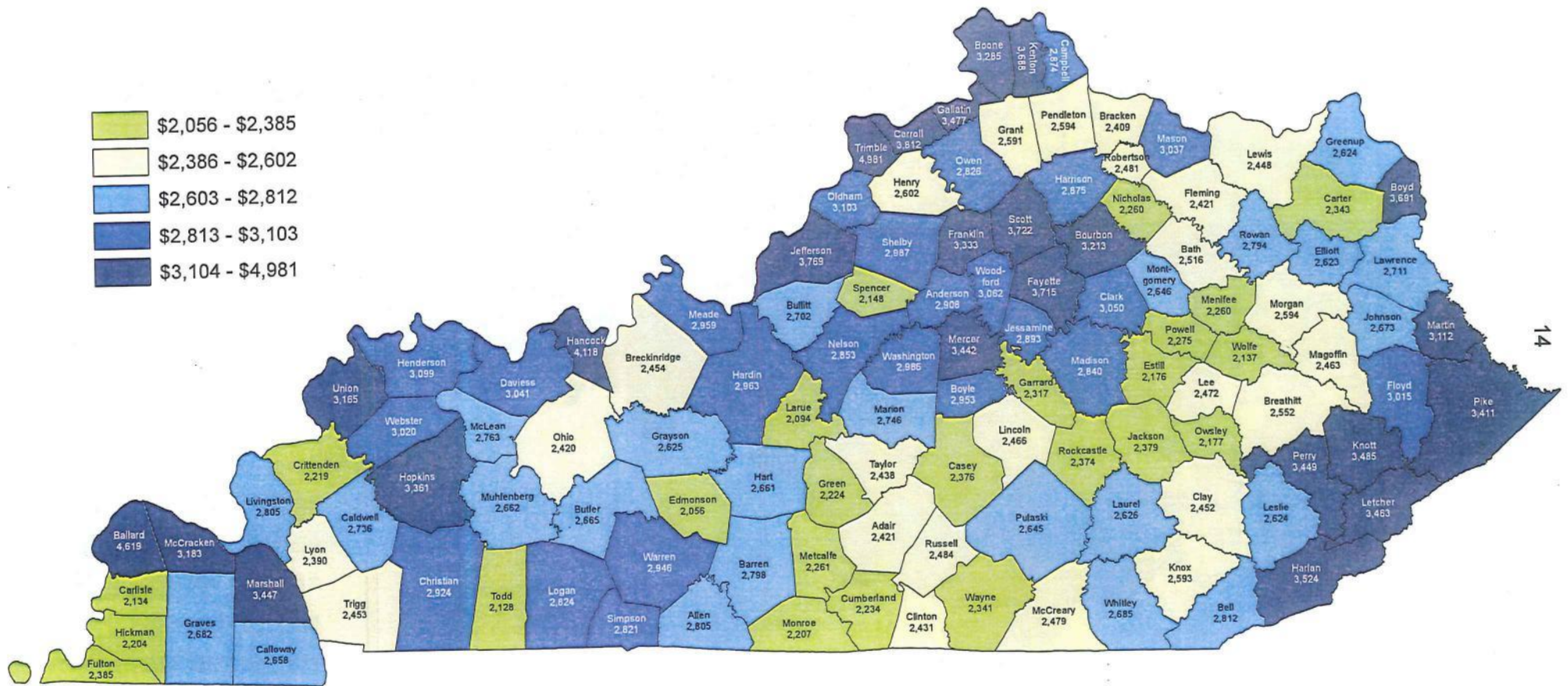


Kentucky: \$41,489

Source: United States Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training  
Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

# Average Monthly Earnings: All Industries, 2009

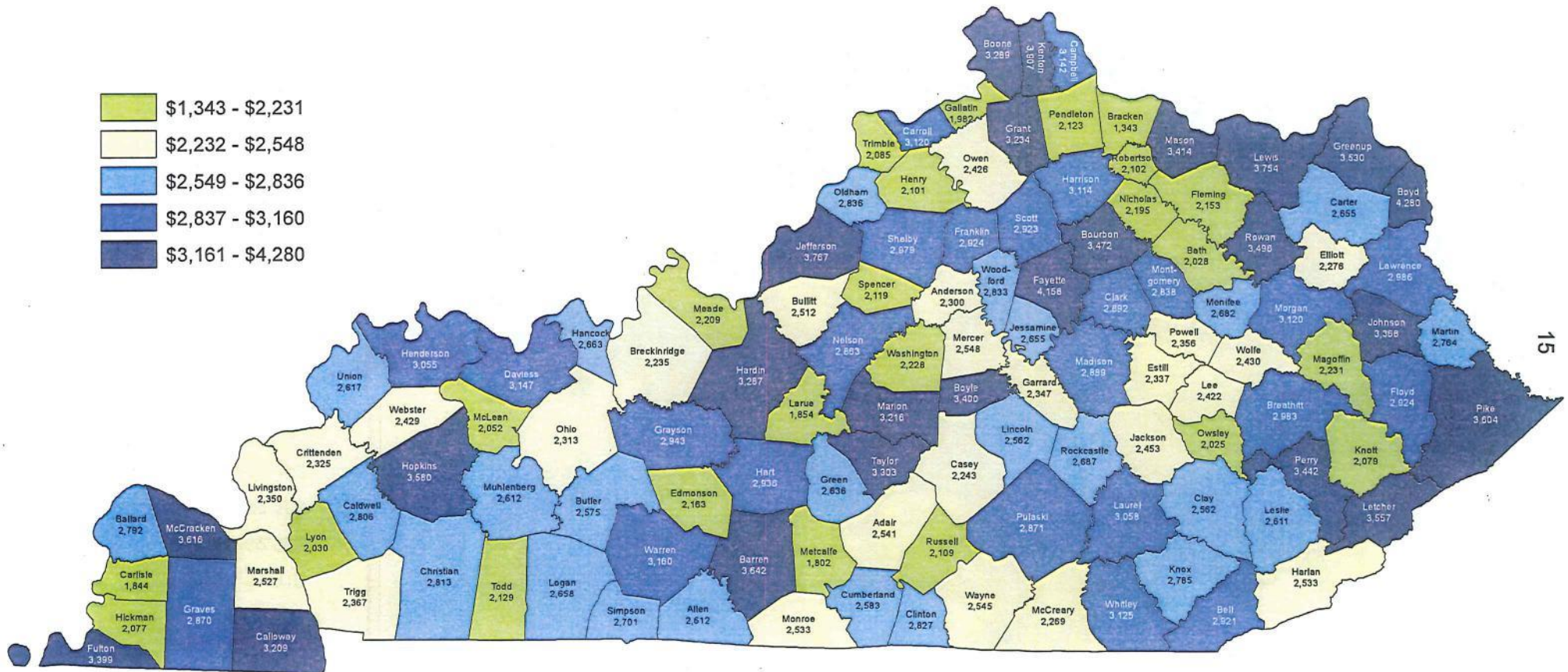


Kentucky: \$3,278

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI)

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

## Average Monthly Earnings: Healthcare and Social Assistance, 2009

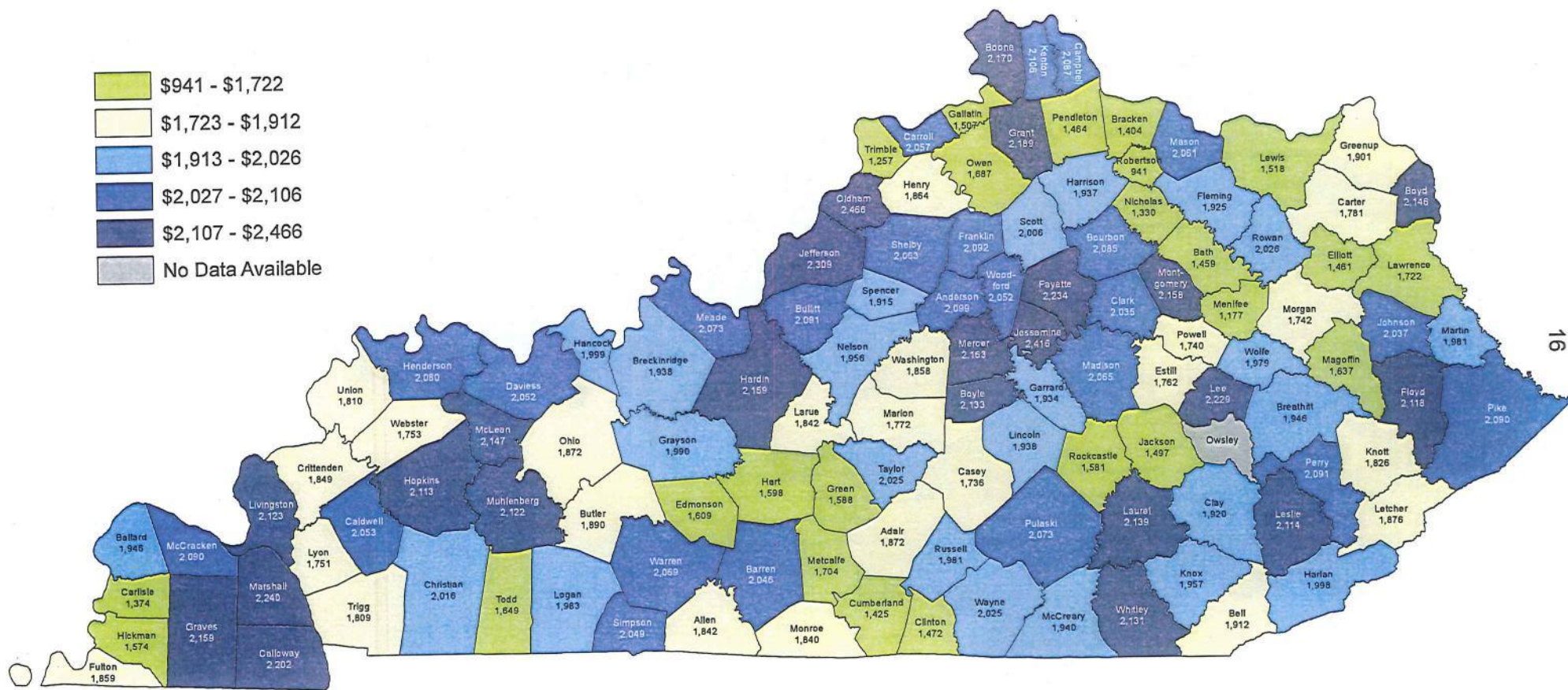


Kentucky: \$3,434

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI)

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

## Average Monthly Earnings: Retail Trade, 2009

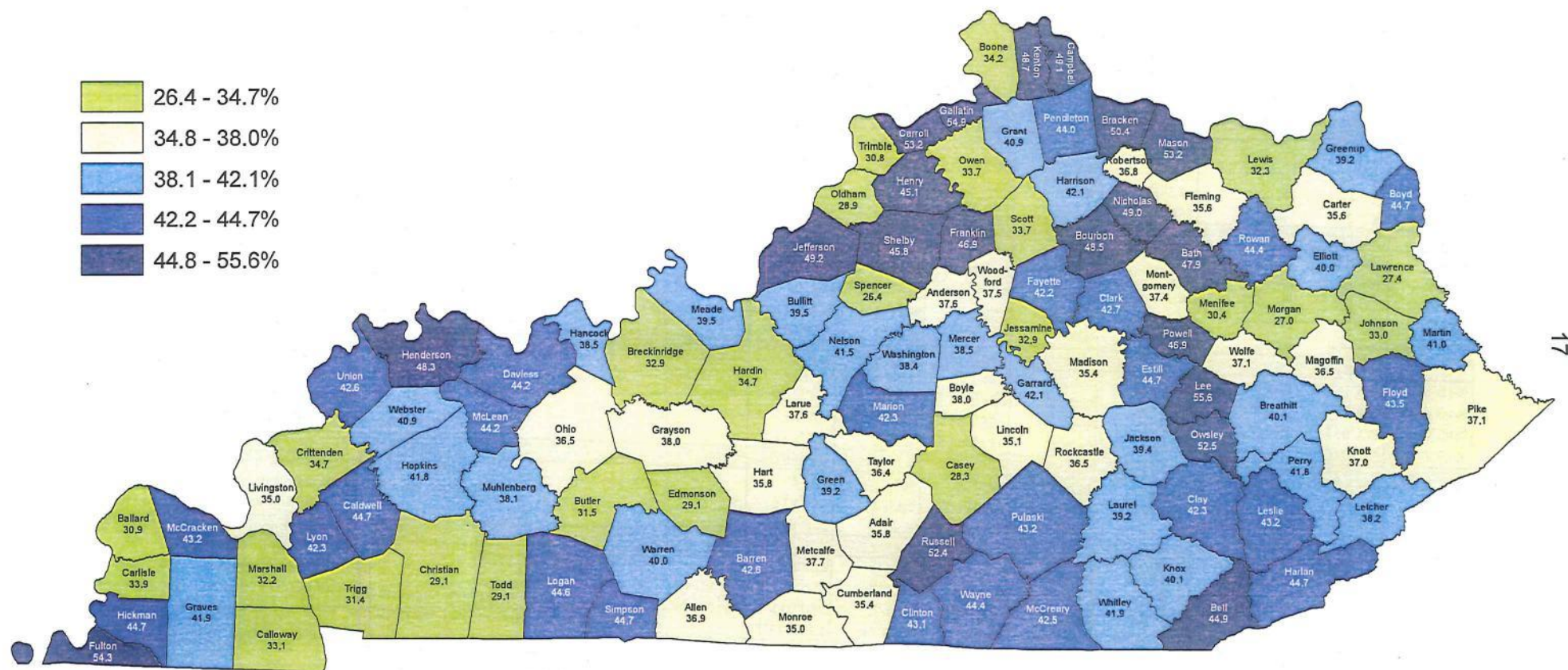


Kentucky: \$2,131

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED), Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI)

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

## Percentage of Births to Unmarried Mothers\* by County 2009



Kentucky: 41.7%

\*Data is preliminary.

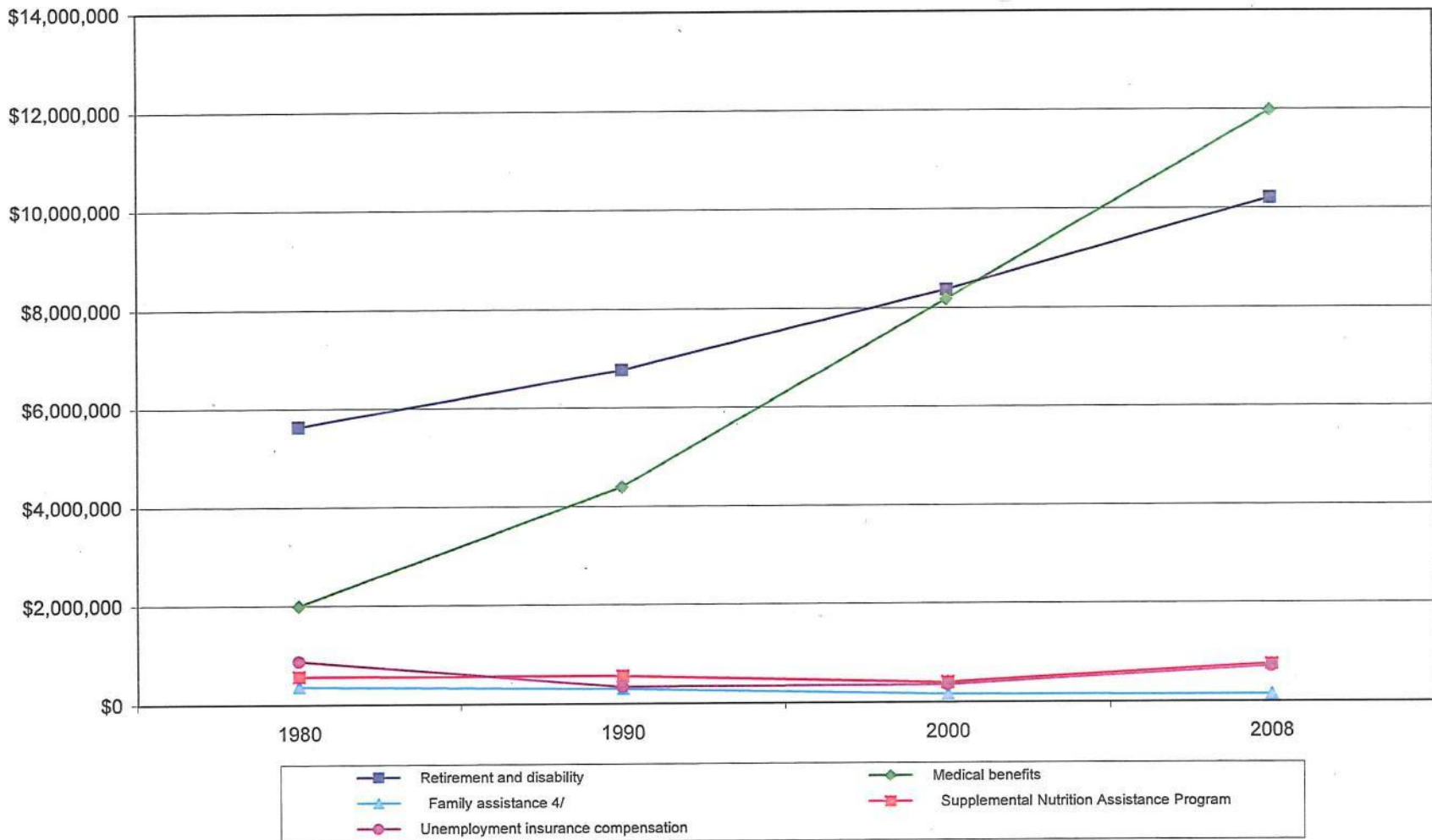
Source: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training  
Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, March 2011

**Personal Current Transfer Receipts: Kentucky**  
(thousands of dollars)

Line		1980		1990		2000		2008	
		Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total
	Personal current transfer receipts (\$000)	4,454,362	100.00%	8,967,126	100.00%	16,848,970	100.00%	28,962,136	100.00%
10	Personal current transfer receipts (\$000)	4,454,362	100.00%	8,967,126	100.00%	16,848,970	100.00%	28,962,136	100.00%
20	Current transfer receipts of individuals from governments	4,219,484	94.73%	8,535,472	95.19%	16,058,069	95.31%	28,243,102	97.52%
30	Retirement and disability insurance benefits	2,165,211	48.61%	4,121,897	45.97%	6,690,289	39.71%	10,201,671	35.22%
40	Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits	1,804,501	40.51%	3,657,844	40.79%	6,207,781	36.84%	9,694,985	33.47%
50	Railroad retirement and disability benefits	110,096	2.47%	169,512	1.89%	211,504	1.26%	277,388	0.96%
90	Workers' compensation	50,412	1.13%	127,777	1.42%	147,018	0.87%	139,209	0.48%
100	Other government retirement and disability insurance benefits 1/	200,202	4.49%	166,764	1.86%	123,986	0.74%	90,089	0.31%
110	Medical benefits	767,132	17.22%	2,674,791	29.83%	6,538,057	38.80%	11,985,239	41.38%
111	Medicare benefits	443,340	9.95%	1,542,741	17.20%	3,164,133	18.78%	7,005,440	24.19%
113	Public assistance medical care benefits 2/	314,076	7.05%	1,076,484	12.00%	3,308,846	19.64%	4,876,613	16.84%
114	Military medical insurance benefits 3/	9,716	0.22%	55,566	0.62%	65,078	0.39%	103,186	0.36%
120	Income maintenance benefits	594,345	13.34%	1,022,089	11.40%	1,757,147	10.43%	3,072,813	10.61%
130	Supplemental security income (SSI) benefits	163,159	3.66%	349,721	3.90%	758,445	4.50%	1,020,388	3.52%
140	Family assistance 4/	139,494	3.13%	183,559	2.05%	136,816	0.81%	156,177	0.54%
150	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	222,316	4.99%	345,399	3.85%	329,227	1.95%	764,693	2.64%
160	Other income maintenance benefits 5/	69,376	1.56%	143,410	1.60%	532,659	3.16%	1,131,555	3.91%
170	Unemployment insurance compensation	340,514	7.64%	212,900	2.37%	293,733	1.74%	716,440	2.47%
180	State unemployment insurance compensation	292,242	6.56%	200,008	2.23%	276,396	1.64%	668,604	2.31%
190	Unemployment compensation for Fed. civilian employees (UCFE)	5,009	0.11%	4,805	0.05%	4,458	0.03%	5,736	0.02%
200	Unemployment compensation for railroad employees	6,250	0.14%	3,415	0.04%	1,678	0.01%	2,085	0.01%
210	Unemployment compensation for veterans (UCX)	7,497	0.17%	3,269	0.04%	4,715	0.03%	13,125	0.05%
220	Other unemployment compensation 6/	29,516	0.66%	1,403	0.02%	6,486	0.04%	26,890	0.09%
230	Veterans benefits	267,695	6.01%	319,206	3.56%	425,710	2.53%	802,378	2.77%
240	Veterans pension and disability benefits	218,726	4.91%	293,524	3.27%	388,831	2.31%	750,281	2.59%
250	Veterans readjustment benefits 7/	32,633	0.73%	4,576	0.05%	20,214	0.12%	37,465	0.13%
260	Veterans life insurance benefits	16,251	0.36%	20,983	0.23%	16,665	0.10%	14,632	0.05%
270	Other assistance to veterans 8/	85	0.00%	123	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
280	Education and training assistance 9/	83,929	1.88%	182,816	2.04%	346,434	2.06%	991,075	3.42%
290	Other transfer receipts of individuals from governments 10/	658	0.01%	1,773	0.02%	6,699	0.04%	473,486	1.63%
300	Current transfer receipts of nonprofit institutions	133,882	3.01%	173,573	1.94%	335,317	1.99%	441,529	1.52%
310	Receipts from the Federal government	52,181	1.17%	58,731	0.65%	104,650	0.62%	160,358	0.55%
320	Receipts from state and local governments	43,709	0.98%	44,525	0.50%	77,764	0.46%	100,289	0.35%
330	Receipts from businesses	37,992	0.85%	70,317	0.78%	152,903	0.91%	180,882	0.62%
340	Current transfer receipts of individuals from businesses 11/	100,996	2.27%	258,081	2.88%	455,584	2.70%	277,505	0.96%

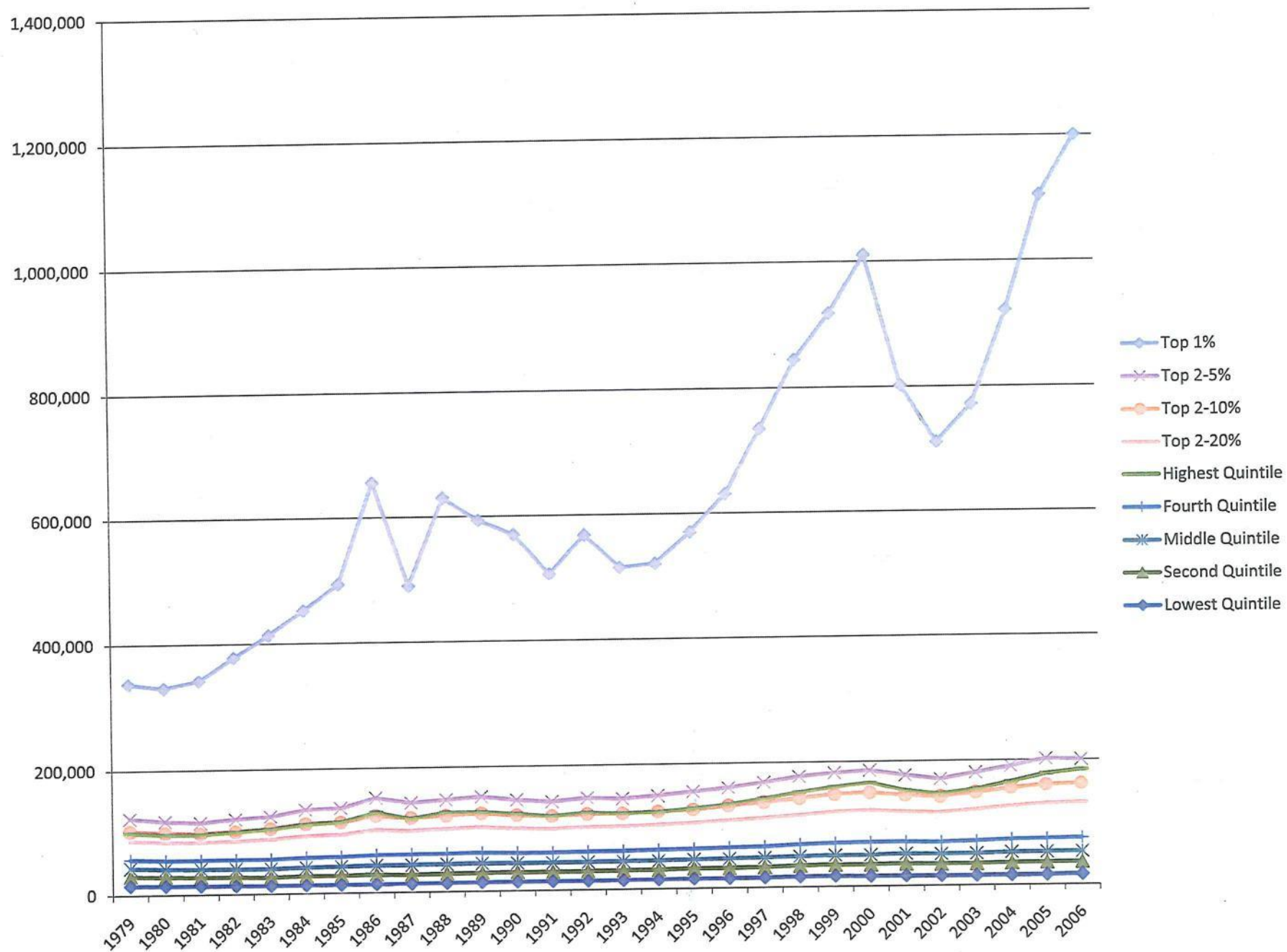
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Personal Current Transfer Receipts in Constant (2009) Dollars:  
Kentucky



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Average U.S. After-Tax Household Income by Quintile and Percentile (2006 Dollars)  
1979 - 2006



Source: Historical Effective Federal Tax Rates: 1979 to 2006, Congressional Budget Office (<http://www.cbo.gov/publications/collections/taxdistribution.cfm>)

Annual Dollar and Percentage Change in Average U.S. After-Tax Household Income by Quintile and Percentile (2006 Dollars)  
1979 - 2006

	Lowest Quintile		Second Quintile		Middle Quintile		Fourth Quintile		Highest Quintile		Top 2-20%		All Quintiles		Top 10%		Top 2-10%		Top 5%		Top 2-5%		Top 1%	
1980	-\$600	-4.0%	-\$1,100	-3.7%	-\$1,500	-3.5%	-\$1,800	-3.2%	-\$2,900	-2.9%	-\$2,668	-3.1%	-\$1,500	-3.1%	-\$3,200	-2.6%	-\$2,744	-2.7%	-\$5,400	-3.3%	-\$4,925	-4.0%	-\$7,300	-2.2%
1981	-\$400	-2.8%	-\$600	-2.1%	-\$800	-1.9%	-\$200	-0.4%	-\$300	-0.3%	-\$926	-1.1%	-\$300	-0.6%	-\$200	-0.2%	-\$1,511	-1.5%	\$300	0.2%	-\$2,525	-2.2%	\$11,600	3.5%
1982	-\$400	-2.9%	-\$400	-1.4%	-\$200	-0.5%	\$300	0.6%	\$3,300	3.4%	\$1,553	1.9%	\$800	1.7%	\$6,100	5.0%	\$2,722	2.8%	\$11,400	7.1%	\$5,125	4.5%	\$36,500	10.7%
1983	-\$600	-4.4%	-\$1,000	-3.6%	-\$500	-1.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,100	4.1%	\$2,463	2.9%	\$500	1.1%	\$7,000	5.5%	\$3,867	3.9%	\$10,100	5.9%	\$3,825	3.2%	\$35,200	9.3%
1984	\$300	2.3%	\$1,300	4.8%	\$1,400	3.5%	\$2,100	3.9%	\$6,600	6.4%	\$4,916	5.7%	\$1,800	3.8%	\$10,300	7.6%	\$7,156	6.9%	\$16,200	8.9%	\$10,600	8.6%	\$38,600	9.3%
1985	\$100	0.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$700	1.7%	\$500	0.9%	\$3,300	3.0%	\$1,279	1.4%	\$1,300	2.6%	\$5,800	4.0%	\$1,811	1.6%	\$9,900	5.0%	\$1,950	1.5%	\$41,700	9.2%
1986	\$100	0.8%	\$800	2.8%	\$1,000	2.4%	\$2,100	3.7%	\$14,900	13.2%	\$7,153	7.7%	\$3,700	7.3%	\$24,800	16.4%	\$9,544	8.4%	\$44,900	21.6%	\$15,600	11.5%	\$162,100	32.9%
1987	-\$100	-0.7%	-\$900	-3.1%	-\$100	-0.2%	\$300	0.5%	-\$10,700	-8.4%	-\$2,516	-2.5%	-\$2,400	-4.4%	-\$20,100	-11.4%	-\$3,867	-3.2%	-\$40,100	-15.9%	-\$8,575	-5.7%	-\$166,200	-25.4%
1988	\$300	2.3%	\$500	1.8%	\$500	1.2%	\$400	0.7%	\$9,300	7.9%	\$2,395	2.5%	\$2,200	4.2%	\$16,500	10.6%	\$2,722	2.3%	\$31,300	14.8%	\$4,000	2.8%	\$140,500	28.7%
1989	\$500	3.7%	\$600	2.1%	\$500	1.2%	\$800	1.3%	-\$100	-0.1%	\$1,837	1.8%	\$700	1.3%	-\$800	-0.5%	\$3,211	2.6%	-\$4,000	-1.6%	\$4,225	2.9%	-\$36,900	-5.9%
1990	\$300	2.1%	\$500	1.7%	-\$100	-0.2%	-\$900	-1.5%	-\$3,500	-2.8%	-\$2,468	-2.4%	-\$700	-1.3%	-\$5,800	-3.4%	-\$3,878	-3.1%	-\$9,200	-3.8%	-\$5,725	-3.8%	-\$23,100	-3.9%
1991	\$0	0.0%	-\$300	-1.0%	-\$600	-1.4%	-\$500	-0.8%	-\$4,700	-3.8%	-\$1,574	-1.6%	-\$1,300	-2.4%	-\$8,400	-5.1%	-\$2,211	-1.8%	-\$15,900	-6.9%	-\$3,850	-2.6%	-\$64,100	-11.2%
1992	-\$200	-1.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$400	0.9%	\$800	1.4%	\$4,900	4.1%	\$1,900	1.9%	\$1,400	2.7%	\$8,500	5.4%	\$2,567	2.2%	\$16,600	7.7%	\$5,275	3.7%	\$61,900	12.2%
1993	\$300	2.1%	\$300	1.0%	\$300	0.7%	\$400	0.7%	-\$1,900	-1.5%	\$779	0.8%	-\$200	-0.4%	-\$5,100	-3.1%	\$200	0.2%	-\$12,100	-5.2%	-\$1,925	-1.3%	-\$52,800	-9.3%
1994	\$200	1.4%	\$300	1.0%	\$300	0.7%	\$1,000	1.7%	\$1,400	1.2%	\$1,184	1.2%	\$500	0.9%	\$2,600	1.6%	\$2,278	1.9%	\$4,300	2.0%	\$4,000	2.8%	\$5,500	1.1%
1995	\$800	5.4%	\$1,400	4.7%	\$1,300	2.9%	\$800	1.3%	\$5,000	4.1%	\$2,637	2.6%	\$1,900	3.5%	\$7,200	4.4%	\$2,456	2.0%	\$14,600	6.5%	\$5,775	3.9%	\$49,900	9.6%
1996	-\$200	-1.3%	-\$100	-0.3%	\$500	1.1%	\$1,200	1.9%	\$6,000	4.7%	\$3,158	3.0%	\$1,700	3.0%	\$11,100	6.5%	\$5,667	4.5%	\$16,300	6.9%	\$5,375	3.5%	\$60,000	10.5%
1997	\$400	2.6%	\$500	1.6%	\$700	1.5%	\$1,100	1.7%	\$8,100	6.1%	\$3,021	2.8%	\$2,200	3.8%	\$14,500	8.0%	\$4,489	3.4%	\$27,600	10.9%	\$8,350	5.2%	\$104,600	16.6%
1998	\$700	4.5%	\$1,700	5.3%	\$1,500	3.2%	\$2,600	4.0%	\$9,400	6.6%	\$4,132	3.7%	\$3,200	5.3%	\$16,100	8.2%	\$5,722	4.2%	\$29,100	10.3%	\$9,000	5.3%	\$109,500	14.9%
1999	\$500	3.0%	\$700	2.1%	\$1,000	2.1%	\$1,600	2.4%	\$8,100	5.4%	\$4,658	4.1%	\$2,400	3.8%	\$12,400	5.8%	\$5,611	4.0%	\$18,800	6.0%	\$5,125	2.9%	\$73,500	8.7%
2000	-\$900	-5.3%	-\$400	-1.2%	-\$200	-0.4%	\$600	0.9%	\$6,400	4.0%	\$1,879	1.6%	\$1,000	1.5%	\$11,400	5.1%	\$2,411	1.6%	\$21,100	6.4%	\$3,300	1.8%	\$92,300	10.1%
2001	\$100	0.6%	\$800	2.4%	\$1,500	3.1%	\$400	0.6%	-\$13,100	-7.9%	-\$2,821	-2.3%	-\$2,400	-3.6%	-\$25,100	-10.6%	-\$4,733	-3.2%	-\$48,100	-13.7%	-\$8,025	-4.3%	-\$208,400	-20.6%
2002	-\$400	-2.5%	-\$800	-2.3%	-\$900	-1.8%	-\$1,000	-1.4%	-\$6,200	-4.1%	-\$1,716	-1.4%	-\$2,200	-3.4%	-\$11,900	-5.6%	-\$3,067	-2.1%	-\$23,800	-7.9%	-\$6,900	-3.9%	-\$91,400	-11.4%
2003	-\$200	-1.3%	\$100	0.3%	\$300	0.6%	\$1,300	1.9%	\$7,000	4.8%	\$4,168	3.6%	\$1,600	2.6%	\$11,600	5.8%	\$6,133	4.3%	\$20,300	7.3%	\$10,175	6.0%	\$60,800	8.6%
2004	\$100	0.6%	\$600	1.8%	\$1,600	3.2%	\$2,200	3.1%	\$12,300	8.0%	\$5,068	4.2%	\$3,300	5.2%	\$21,300	10.1%	\$7,033	4.7%	\$37,700	12.6%	\$9,700	5.4%	\$149,700	19.4%
2005	\$300	1.9%	\$400	1.2%	\$300	0.6%	\$600	0.8%	\$12,500	7.5%	\$3,484	2.8%	\$2,800	4.2%	\$23,000	9.9%	\$5,133	3.3%	\$45,600	13.5%	\$11,050	5.8%	\$183,800	20.0%
2006	\$600	3.8%	\$400	1.1%	\$300	0.6%	\$1,000	1.4%	\$6,300	3.5%	\$1,595	1.2%	\$2,000	2.9%	\$10,700	4.2%	\$1,256	0.8%	\$18,000	4.7%	-\$1,425	-0.7%	\$95,700	8.7%
1979-2006	\$1,600	10.7%	\$5,300	17.6%	\$9,200	21.4%	\$17,700	31.6%	\$85,500	86.5%	\$44,568	51.6%	\$24,000	50.1%	\$140,300	112.1%	\$59,978	59.0%	\$235,500	142.8%	\$78,575	64.5%	\$863,200	256.1%
1980-1989	-\$200	-1.4%	\$300	1.0%	\$2,500	6.0%	\$6,300	11.6%	\$30,400	31.7%	\$18,153	21.7%	\$8,300	17.9%	\$49,400	40.5%	\$25,656	25.9%	\$80,000	50.2%	\$34,225	29.3%	\$263,100	79.8%
1990-1999	\$2,500	17.4%	\$4,500	15.1%	\$5,400	12.3%	\$9,000	15.1%	\$36,300	29.5%	\$19,895	20.0%	\$11,800	21.9%	\$58,900	35.6%	\$26,778	22.2%	\$99,300	43.1%	\$37,125	25.5%	\$348,000	61.1%
2000-2006	\$500	3.1%	\$1,500	4.4%	\$3,100	6.3%	\$4,500	6.5%	\$18,800	11.4%	\$9,779	8.1%	\$5,100	7.6%	\$29,600	12.5%	\$11,756	7.8%	\$49,700	14.2%	\$14,575	7.8%	\$190,200	18.8%
1980-1983	-\$1,400	-9.8%	-\$2,000	-6.9%	-\$1,500	-3.6%	\$100	0.2%	\$7,100	7.4%	\$3,089	3.7%	\$1,000	2.2%	\$12,900	10.6%	\$5,078	5.1%	\$21,800	13.7%	\$6,425	5.5%	\$83,300	25.3%
1984-1987	\$100	0.8%	-\$100	-0.4%	\$1,600	3.9%	\$2,900	5.1%	\$7,500	6.8%	\$5,916	6.5%	\$2,600	5.3%	\$10,500	7.2%	\$7,489	6.7%	\$14,700	7.4%	\$8,975	6.7%	\$37,600	8.3%
1988-1991	\$800	5.9%	\$800	2.8%	-\$200	-0.5%	-\$600	-1.0%	-\$8,300	-6.6%	-\$2,205	-2.2%	-\$1,300	-2.4%	-\$15,000	-8.7%	-\$2,878	-2.4%	-\$29,100	-12.0%	-\$5,350	-3.6%	-\$124,100	-19.7%
1992-1995	\$1,300	9.2%	\$2,000	6.8%	\$1,900	4.4%	\$2,200	3.7%	\$4,500	3.7%	\$4,600	4.6%	\$2,200	4.1%	\$4,700	2.8%	\$4,933	4.1%	\$6,800	2.9%	\$7,850	5.3%	\$2,600	0.5%
1996-1999	\$1,600	10.5%	\$2,900	9.2%	\$3,200	7.0%	\$5,300	8.4%	\$25,600	19.2%	\$11,811	11.0%	\$7,800	13.4%	\$43,000	23.7%	\$15,822	12.0%	\$75,500	29.7%	\$22,475	14.0%	\$287,600	45.6%
2000-2003	-\$500	-3.1%	\$100	0.3%	\$900	1.8%	\$700	1.0%	-\$12,300	-7.4%	-\$368	-0.3%	-\$3,000	-4.5%	-\$25,400	-10.8%	-\$1,667	-1.1%	-\$51,600	-14.7%	-\$4,750	-2.6%	-\$239,000	-23.7%
2004-2006	\$900	5.8%	\$800	2.3%	\$600	1.2%	\$1,600	2.2%	\$18,800	11.4%	\$5,079	4.0%	\$4,800	7.2%	\$33,700	14.5%	\$6,389	4.1%	\$63,600	18.9%	\$9,625	5.0%	\$279,500	30.4%

3-May-10

## Receipts by Source as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product: 1934-2015

Fiscal Year	Individual Income Taxes	Corporation Income Taxes	Social Insurance and Retirement Receipts			Excise Taxes	Other	Total Receipts		
			Total	(On-Budget)	(Off-Budget)			Total	(On-Budget)	(Off-Budget)
1934	0.7	0.6	*	*	--	2.2	1.3	4.8	4.8	--
1935	0.8	0.8	*	*	--	2.1	1.6	5.2	5.2	--
1936	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	--	2.1	1.1	5.0	5.0	--
1937	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.9	6.1	5.8	0.3
1938	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.4	2.1	0.9	7.6	7.2	0.4
1939	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.1	0.8	7.1	6.5	0.6
1940	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.6	2.0	0.7	6.8	6.2	0.6
1941	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.7	7.6	7.0	0.6
1942	2.3	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.4	0.6	10.1	9.5	0.6
1943	3.6	5.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.3	0.4	13.3	12.7	0.6
1944	9.4	7.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	2.3	0.5	20.9	20.3	0.6
1945	8.3	7.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.8	0.5	20.4	19.8	0.6
1946	7.2	5.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.1	0.5	17.7	17.1	0.6
1947	7.7	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	3.1	0.6	16.5	15.9	0.6
1948	7.5	3.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	2.9	0.6	16.2	15.6	0.6
1949	5.7	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.8	0.5	14.5	13.9	0.6
1950	5.8	3.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.8	0.5	14.4	13.7	0.8
1951	6.8	4.4	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.5	16.1	15.1	1.0
1952	8.0	6.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.5	0.5	19.0	17.9	1.0
1953	8.0	5.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.7	0.5	18.7	17.6	1.1
1954	7.8	5.6	1.9	0.7	1.2	2.6	0.5	18.5	17.3	1.2
1955	7.3	4.5	2.0	0.7	1.3	2.3	0.5	16.5	15.2	1.3
1956	7.5	4.9	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.5	17.5	16.0	1.5
1957	7.9	4.7	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.6	17.7	16.2	1.5
1958	7.5	4.4	2.4	0.7	1.7	2.3	0.6	17.3	15.6	1.7
1959	7.5	3.5	2.4	0.7	1.7	2.2	0.6	16.2	14.5	1.7
1960	7.8	4.1	2.8	0.8	2.1	2.3	0.8	17.8	15.8	2.1
1961	7.8	4.0	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.2	0.7	17.8	15.5	2.3
1962	8.0	3.6	3.0	0.8	2.2	2.2	0.7	17.6	15.4	2.2
1963	7.9	3.6	3.3	0.9	2.4	2.2	0.7	17.8	15.4	2.4
1964	7.6	3.7	3.4	0.9	2.6	2.1	0.7	17.6	15.0	2.6
1965	7.1	3.7	3.2	0.8	2.4	2.1	0.8	17.0	14.6	2.4
1966	7.3	4.0	3.4	0.9	2.5	1.7	0.9	17.3	14.8	2.5
1967	7.6	4.2	4.0	1.0	3.0	1.7	0.9	18.4	15.4	3.0
1968	7.9	3.3	3.9	1.0	2.9	1.6	0.9	17.6	14.7	2.9
1969	9.2	3.9	4.1	1.1	3.1	1.6	0.9	19.7	16.7	3.1
1970	8.9	3.2	4.4	1.1	3.3	1.6	0.9	19.0	15.7	3.3
1971	8.0	2.5	4.4	1.1	3.3	1.5	0.9	17.3	14.0	3.3
1972	8.1	2.7	4.5	1.1	3.4	1.3	1.1	17.6	14.2	3.4
1973	7.9	2.8	4.8	1.3	3.5	1.2	0.9	17.6	14.1	3.5
1974	8.3	2.7	5.2	1.5	3.7	1.2	1.0	18.3	14.5	3.7
1975	7.8	2.6	5.4	1.4	4.0	1.1	1.0	17.9	13.9	4.0
1976	7.6	2.4	5.2	1.4	3.8	1.0	1.0	17.1	13.3	3.8
TQ	8.4	1.8	5.5	1.6	3.9	1.0	0.9	17.7	13.8	3.9
1977	8.0	2.8	5.4	1.5	3.9	0.9	1.0	18.0	14.1	3.9
1978	8.2	2.7	5.5	1.6	3.9	0.8	0.9	18.0	14.2	3.9
1979	8.7	2.6	5.6	1.6	3.9	0.7	0.9	18.5	14.6	3.9
1980	9.0	2.4	5.8	1.6	4.2	0.9	1.0	19.0	14.8	4.2
1981	9.4	2.0	6.0	1.7	4.3	1.3	0.9	19.6	15.3	4.3
1982	9.2	1.5	6.3	1.8	4.5	1.1	1.0	19.2	14.7	4.5
1983	8.4	1.1	6.1	1.8	4.3	1.0	0.9	17.5	13.2	4.3
1984	7.8	1.5	6.2	1.9	4.3	1.0	0.9	17.3	13.0	4.3
1985	8.1	1.5	6.4	1.9	4.5	0.9	0.9	17.7	13.2	4.5
1986	7.9	1.4	6.4	1.9	4.5	0.7	0.9	17.5	12.9	4.5
1987	8.4	1.8	6.5	1.9	4.6	0.7	0.9	18.4	13.8	4.6
1988	8.0	1.9	6.7	1.9	4.8	0.7	0.9	18.2	13.3	4.8
1989	8.3	1.9	6.7	1.8	4.9	0.6	0.9	18.4	13.5	4.9

## Receipts by Source as Percentages of Gross Domestic Product: 1934-2015--continued

Fiscal Year	Individual Income Taxes	Corporation Income Taxes	Social Insurance and Retirement Receipts			Excise Taxes	Other	Total Receipts		
			Total	(On-Budget)	(Off-Budget)			Total	(On-Budget)	(Off-Budget)
1990	8.1	1.6	6.6	1.7	4.9	0.6	1.0	18.0	13.1	4.9
1991	7.9	1.7	6.7	1.7	5.0	0.7	0.9	17.8	12.8	5.0
1992	7.6	1.6	6.6	1.8	4.8	0.7	0.9	17.5	12.6	4.8
1993	7.7	1.8	6.5	1.8	4.7	0.7	0.8	17.5	12.8	4.7
1994	7.8	2.0	6.6	1.8	4.8	0.8	0.8	18.0	13.2	4.8
1995	8.0	2.1	6.6	1.8	4.8	0.8	0.9	18.4	13.6	4.8
1996	8.5	2.2	6.6	1.8	4.8	0.7	0.8	18.8	14.1	4.8
1997	9.0	2.2	6.6	1.8	4.8	0.7	0.8	19.2	14.5	4.8
1998	9.6	2.2	6.6	1.8	4.8	0.7	0.9	19.9	15.1	4.8
1999	9.6	2.0	6.6	1.8	4.8	0.8	0.9	19.8	15.0	4.8
2000	10.2	2.1	6.6	1.8	4.9	0.7	0.9	20.6	15.7	4.9
2001	9.7	1.5	6.8	1.8	5.0	0.6	0.8	19.5	14.5	5.0
2002	8.1	1.4	6.6	1.8	4.9	0.6	0.7	17.6	12.7	4.9
2003	7.2	1.2	6.5	1.7	4.8	0.6	0.7	16.2	11.5	4.8
2004	6.9	1.6	6.3	1.7	4.6	0.6	0.7	16.1	11.5	4.6
2005	7.5	2.2	6.4	1.7	4.6	0.6	0.7	17.3	12.7	4.6
2006	7.9	2.7	6.3	1.7	4.6	0.6	0.7	18.2	13.6	4.6
2007	8.4	2.7	6.3	1.7	4.6	0.5	0.7	18.5	13.9	4.6
2008	7.9	2.1	6.2	1.7	4.6	0.5	0.7	17.5	12.9	4.6
2009	6.4	1.0	6.3	1.7	4.6	0.4	0.7	14.8	10.2	4.6
ESTIMATES										
2010	6.4	1.1	6.0	1.6	4.3	0.5	0.8	14.8	10.5	4.3
2011	7.3	1.9	6.1	1.7	4.4	0.5	0.9	16.8	12.4	4.4
2012	8.2	2.3	6.2	1.8	4.4	0.5	0.9	18.1	13.6	4.4
2013	8.5	2.3	6.2	1.8	4.5	0.5	1.0	18.6	14.1	4.5
2014	8.8	2.4	6.2	1.8	4.4	0.5	1.0	19.0	14.5	4.4
2015	9.0	2.1	6.2	1.8	4.5	0.5	1.1	18.9	14.5	4.5

\* 0.05 percent

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the US Government FY 2011, Historical Tables, Table 2.3  
Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget/fy11/sheets/hist02z3.xls> (last accessed May 3, 2010).

Table 1.1—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND SURPLUSES OR DEFICITS (-): 1789–2015  
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Total			On-Budget			Off-Budget		
	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)
1789–1849 .....	1,160	1,090	70	1,160	1,090	70	.....	.....	.....
1850–1900 .....	14,462	15,453	-991	14,462	15,453	-991	.....	.....	.....
1901 .....	588	525	63	588	525	63	.....	.....	.....
1902 .....	562	485	77	562	485	77	.....	.....	.....
1903 .....	562	517	45	562	517	45	.....	.....	.....
1904 .....	541	584	-43	541	584	-43	.....	.....	.....
1905 .....	544	567	-23	544	567	-23	.....	.....	.....
1906 .....	595	570	25	595	570	25	.....	.....	.....
1907 .....	666	579	87	666	579	87	.....	.....	.....
1908 .....	602	659	-57	602	659	-57	.....	.....	.....
1909 .....	604	694	-89	604	694	-89	.....	.....	.....
1910 .....	676	694	-18	676	694	-18	.....	.....	.....
1911 .....	702	691	11	702	691	11	.....	.....	.....
1912 .....	693	690	3	693	690	3	.....	.....	.....
1913 .....	714	715	-*	714	715	-*	.....	.....	.....
1914 .....	725	726	-*	725	726	-*	.....	.....	.....
1915 .....	683	746	-63	683	746	-63	.....	.....	.....
1916 .....	761	713	48	761	713	48	.....	.....	.....
1917 .....	1,101	1,954	-853	1,101	1,954	-853	.....	.....	.....
1918 .....	3,645	12,677	-9,032	3,645	12,677	-9,032	.....	.....	.....
1919 .....	5,130	18,493	-13,363	5,130	18,493	-13,363	.....	.....	.....
1920 .....	6,649	6,358	291	6,649	6,358	291	.....	.....	.....
1921 .....	5,571	5,062	509	5,571	5,062	509	.....	.....	.....
1922 .....	4,026	3,289	736	4,026	3,289	736	.....	.....	.....
1923 .....	3,853	3,140	713	3,853	3,140	713	.....	.....	.....
1924 .....	3,871	2,908	963	3,871	2,908	963	.....	.....	.....
1925 .....	3,641	2,924	717	3,641	2,924	717	.....	.....	.....
1926 .....	3,795	2,930	865	3,795	2,930	865	.....	.....	.....
1927 .....	4,013	2,857	1,155	4,013	2,857	1,155	.....	.....	.....
1928 .....	3,900	2,961	939	3,900	2,961	939	.....	.....	.....
1929 .....	3,862	3,127	734	3,862	3,127	734	.....	.....	.....
1930 .....	4,058	3,320	738	4,058	3,320	738	.....	.....	.....
1931 .....	3,116	3,577	-462	3,116	3,577	-462	.....	.....	.....
1932 .....	1,924	4,659	-2,735	1,924	4,659	-2,735	.....	.....	.....
1933 .....	1,997	4,598	-2,602	1,997	4,598	-2,602	.....	.....	.....
1934 .....	2,955	6,541	-3,586	2,955	6,541	-3,586	.....	.....	.....
1935 .....	3,609	6,412	-2,803	3,609	6,412	-2,803	.....	.....	.....
1936 .....	3,923	8,228	-4,304	3,923	8,228	-4,304	.....	.....	.....
1937 .....	5,387	7,580	-2,193	5,122	7,582	-2,460	265	-2	267
1938 .....	6,751	6,840	-89	6,364	6,850	-486	387	-10	397
1939 .....	6,295	9,141	-2,846	5,792	9,154	-3,362	503	-13	516
1940 .....	6,548	9,468	-2,920	5,998	9,482	-3,484	550	-14	564
1941 .....	8,712	13,653	-4,941	8,024	13,618	-5,594	688	35	653
1942 .....	14,634	35,137	-20,503	13,738	35,071	-21,333	896	66	830
1943 .....	24,001	78,555	-54,554	22,871	78,466	-55,595	1,130	89	1,041
1944 .....	43,747	91,304	-47,557	42,455	91,190	-48,735	1,292	114	1,178
1945 .....	45,159	92,712	-47,553	43,849	92,569	-48,720	1,310	143	1,167
1946 .....	39,296	55,232	-15,936	38,057	55,022	-16,964	1,238	210	1,028
1947 .....	38,514	34,496	4,018	37,055	34,193	2,861	1,459	303	1,157
1948 .....	41,560	29,764	11,796	39,944	29,396	10,548	1,616	368	1,248
1949 .....	39,415	38,835	580	37,724	38,408	-684	1,690	427	1,263
1950 .....	39,443	42,562	-3,119	37,336	42,038	-4,702	2,106	524	1,583
1951 .....	51,616	45,514	6,102	48,496	44,237	4,259	3,120	1,277	1,843
1952 .....	66,167	67,686	-1,519	62,573	65,956	-3,383	3,594	1,730	1,864
1953 .....	69,608	76,101	-6,493	65,511	73,771	-8,259	4,097	2,330	1,766
1954 .....	69,701	70,855	-1,154	65,112	67,943	-2,831	4,589	2,912	1,677

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.1—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND SURPLUSES OR DEFICITS (-): 1789-2015—Continued

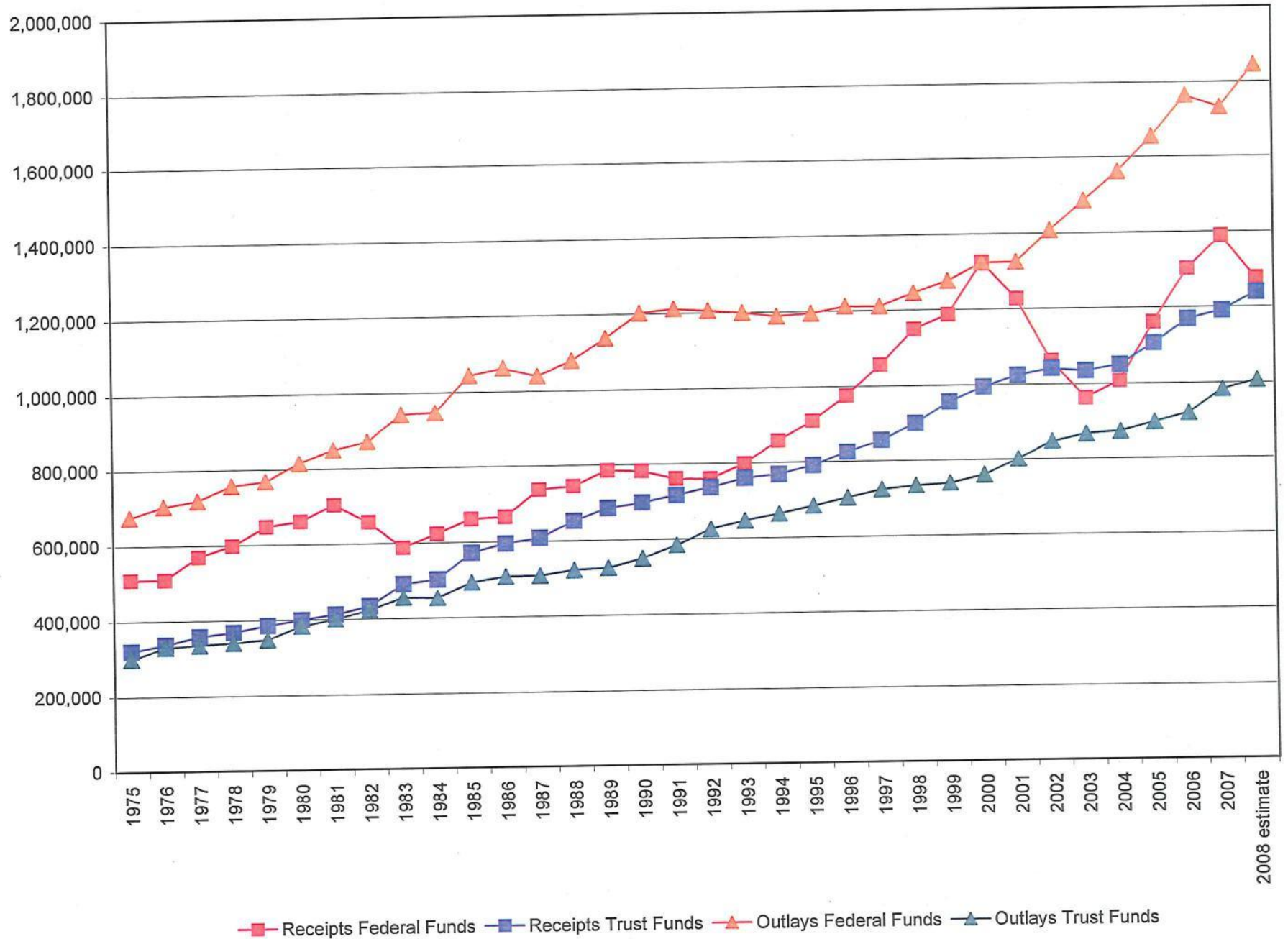
(in millions of dollars)

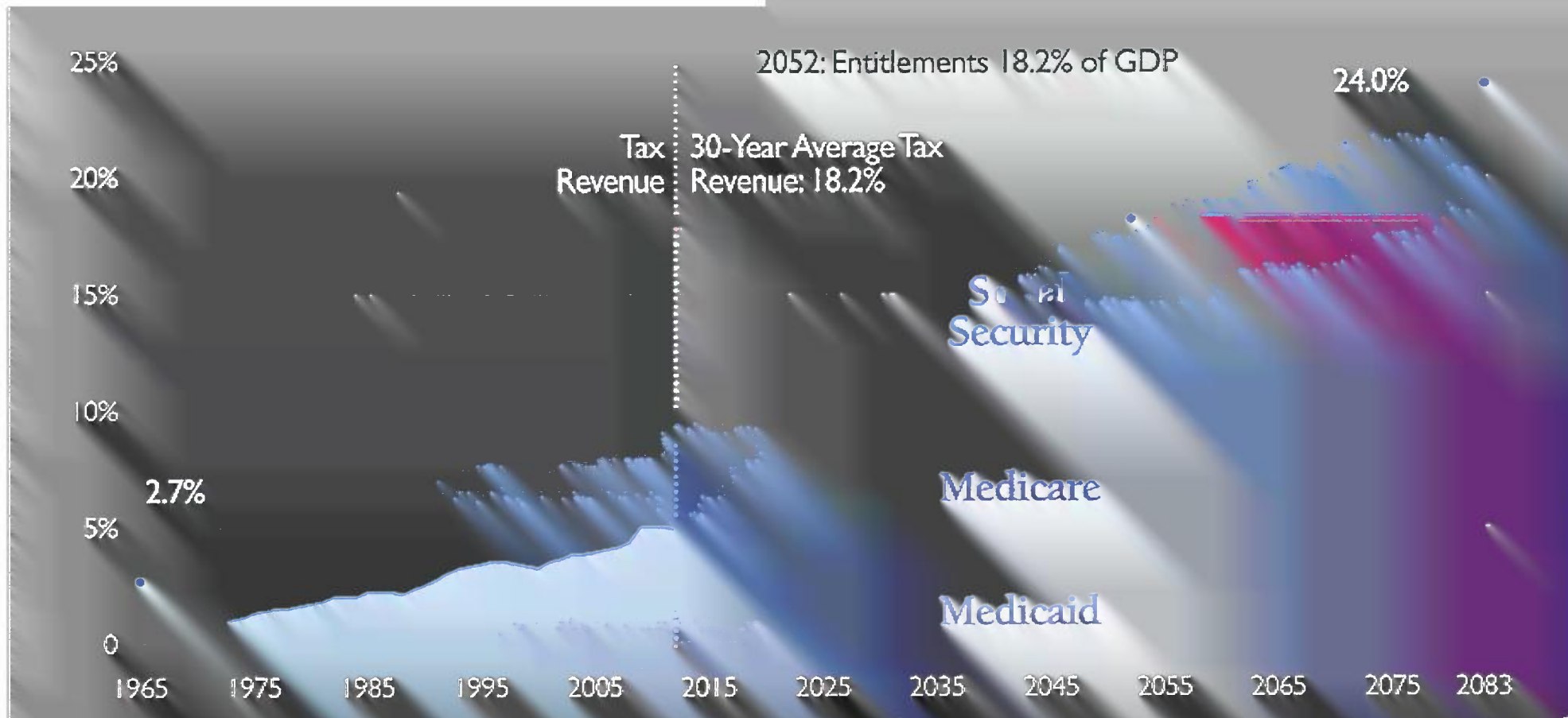
Year	Total			On-Budget			Off-Budget		
	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or Deficit (-)
1955	65,451	68,444	-2,993	60,370	64,461	-4,091	5,081	3,983	1,098
1956	74,587	70,640	3,947	68,162	65,668	2,494	6,425	4,972	1,452
1957	79,990	76,578	3,412	73,201	70,562	2,639	6,789	6,016	773
1958	79,636	82,405	-2,769	71,587	74,902	-3,315	8,049	7,503	546
1959	79,249	92,098	-12,849	70,953	83,102	-12,149	8,296	8,996	-700
1960	92,492	92,191	301	81,851	81,341	510	10,641	10,850	-209
1961	94,388	97,723	-3,335	82,279	86,046	-3,766	12,109	11,677	431
1962	99,676	106,821	-7,146	87,405	93,286	-5,881	12,271	13,535	-1,265
1963	106,560	111,316	-4,756	92,385	96,352	-3,966	14,175	14,964	-789
1964	112,613	118,528	-5,915	96,248	102,794	-6,546	16,366	15,734	632
1965	116,817	118,228	-1,411	100,094	101,699	-1,605	16,723	16,529	194
1966	130,835	134,532	-3,698	111,749	114,817	-3,068	19,085	19,715	-630
1967	148,822	157,464	-8,643	124,420	137,040	-12,620	24,401	20,424	3,978
1968	152,973	178,134	-25,161	128,056	155,798	-27,742	24,917	22,336	2,581
1969	186,882	183,640	3,242	157,928	158,436	-507	28,953	25,204	3,749
1970	192,807	195,649	-2,842	159,348	168,042	-8,694	33,459	27,607	5,852
1971	187,139	210,172	-23,033	151,294	177,346	-26,052	35,845	32,826	3,019
1972	207,309	230,681	-23,373	167,402	193,470	-26,068	39,907	37,212	2,695
1973	230,799	245,707	-14,908	184,715	199,961	-15,246	46,084	45,746	338
1974	263,224	269,359	-6,135	209,299	216,496	-7,198	53,925	52,862	1,063
1975	279,090	332,332	-53,242	216,633	270,780	-54,148	62,458	61,552	906
1976	298,060	371,792	-73,732	231,671	301,098	-69,427	66,389	70,695	-4,306
TQ	81,232	95,975	-14,744	63,216	77,281	-14,065	18,016	18,695	-679
1977	355,559	409,218	-53,659	278,741	328,675	-49,933	76,817	80,543	-3,726
1978	399,561	458,746	-59,185	314,169	369,585	-55,416	85,391	89,161	-3,770
1979	463,302	504,028	-40,726	365,309	404,941	-39,633	97,994	99,087	-1,093
1980	517,112	590,941	-73,830	403,903	477,044	-73,141	113,209	113,898	-689
1981	599,272	678,241	-78,968	469,097	542,956	-73,859	130,176	135,285	-5,109
1982	617,766	745,743	-127,977	474,299	594,892	-120,593	143,467	150,851	-7,384
1983	600,562	808,364	-207,802	453,242	660,934	-207,692	147,320	147,430	-110
1984	666,438	851,805	-185,367	500,363	685,632	-185,269	166,075	166,174	-98
1985	734,037	946,344	-212,308	547,866	769,396	-221,529	186,171	176,949	9,222
1986	769,155	990,382	-221,227	568,927	806,842	-237,915	200,228	183,540	16,688
1987	854,288	1,004,017	-149,730	640,886	809,243	-168,357	213,402	194,775	18,627
1988	909,238	1,064,416	-155,178	667,747	860,012	-192,265	241,491	204,404	37,087
1989	991,105	1,143,744	-152,639	727,439	932,832	-205,393	263,666	210,911	52,754
1990	1,031,972	1,253,007	-221,036	750,316	1,027,942	-277,626	281,656	225,065	56,590
1991	1,054,996	1,324,234	-269,238	761,111	1,082,547	-321,435	293,885	241,687	52,198
1992	1,091,223	1,381,543	-290,321	788,797	1,129,205	-340,408	302,426	252,339	50,087
1993	1,154,341	1,409,392	-255,051	842,406	1,142,805	-300,398	311,934	266,587	45,347
1994	1,258,579	1,461,766	-203,186	923,554	1,182,394	-258,840	335,026	279,372	55,654
1995	1,351,801	1,515,753	-163,952	1,000,722	1,227,089	-226,367	351,079	288,664	62,415
1996	1,453,055	1,560,486	-107,431	1,085,563	1,259,582	-174,019	367,492	300,904	66,588
1997	1,579,240	1,601,124	-21,884	1,187,250	1,290,498	-103,248	391,990	310,626	81,364
1998	1,721,733	1,652,463	69,270	1,305,934	1,335,859	-29,925	415,799	316,604	99,195
1999	1,827,459	1,701,849	125,610	1,382,991	1,381,071	1,920	444,468	320,778	123,690
2000	2,025,198	1,788,957	236,241	1,544,614	1,458,192	86,422	480,584	330,765	149,819
2001	1,991,142	1,862,906	128,236	1,483,623	1,516,068	-32,445	507,519	346,838	160,681
2002	1,853,149	2,010,907	-157,758	1,337,828	1,655,245	-317,417	515,321	355,662	159,659
2003	1,782,321	2,159,906	-377,585	1,258,479	1,796,897	-538,418	523,842	363,009	160,833
2004	1,880,126	2,292,853	-412,727	1,345,381	1,913,342	-567,961	534,745	379,511	155,234
2005	2,153,625	2,471,971	-318,346	1,576,149	2,069,760	-493,611	577,476	402,211	175,265
2006	2,406,876	2,655,057	-248,181	1,798,494	2,232,988	-434,494	608,382	422,069	186,313
2007	2,568,001	2,728,702	-160,701	1,932,912	2,275,065	-342,153	635,089	453,637	181,452
2008	2,523,999	2,982,554	-458,555	1,865,953	2,507,803	-641,850	658,046	474,751	183,295
2009	2,104,995	3,517,681	-1,412,686	1,450,986	3,000,665	-1,549,679	654,009	517,016	136,993

See footnote at end of table.

# Receipts, Outlays, and Surpluses or Deficits by Fund Group 1975-2008

(in millions of dollars - chained 2000 dollars)

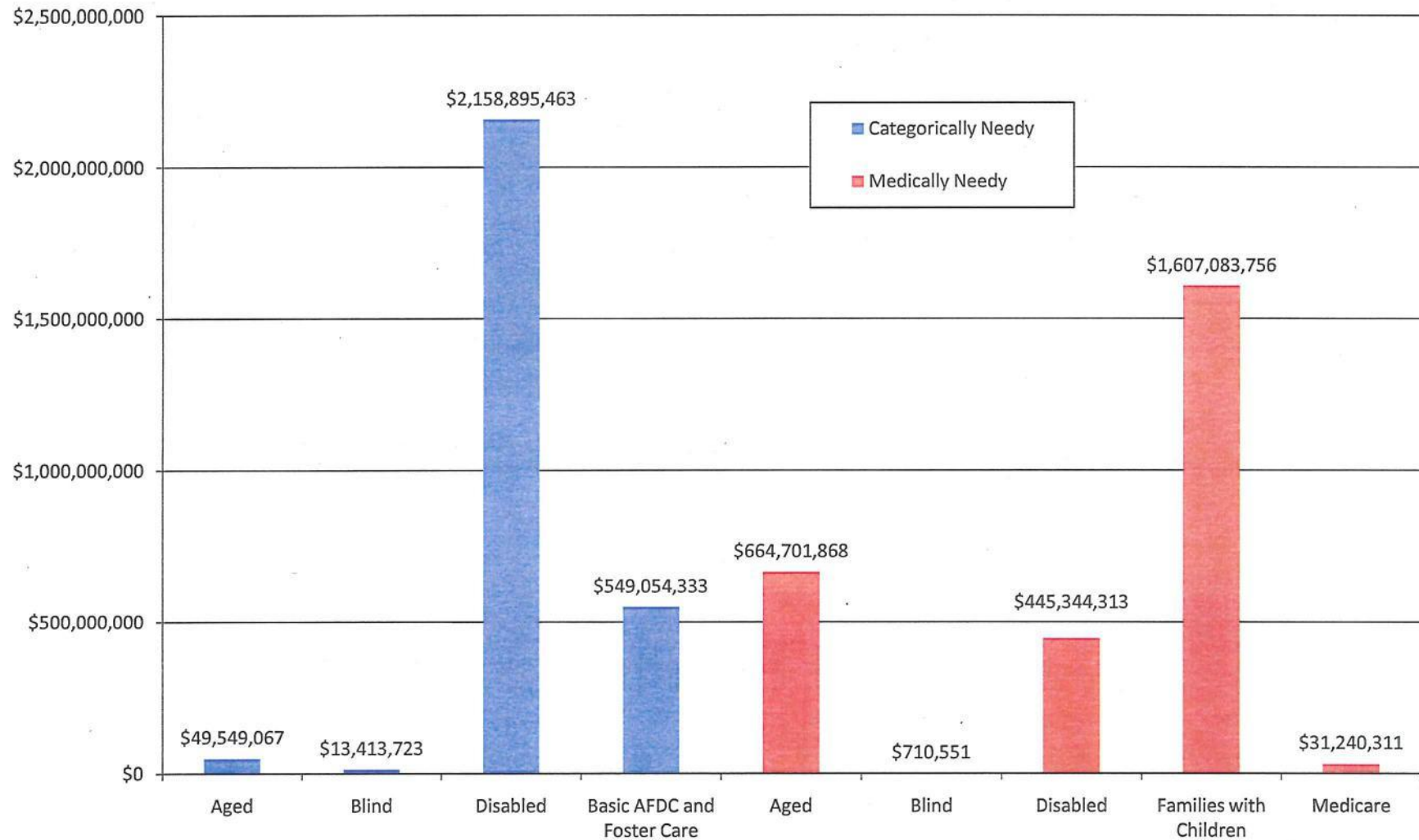




Source: Congressional Budget Office.

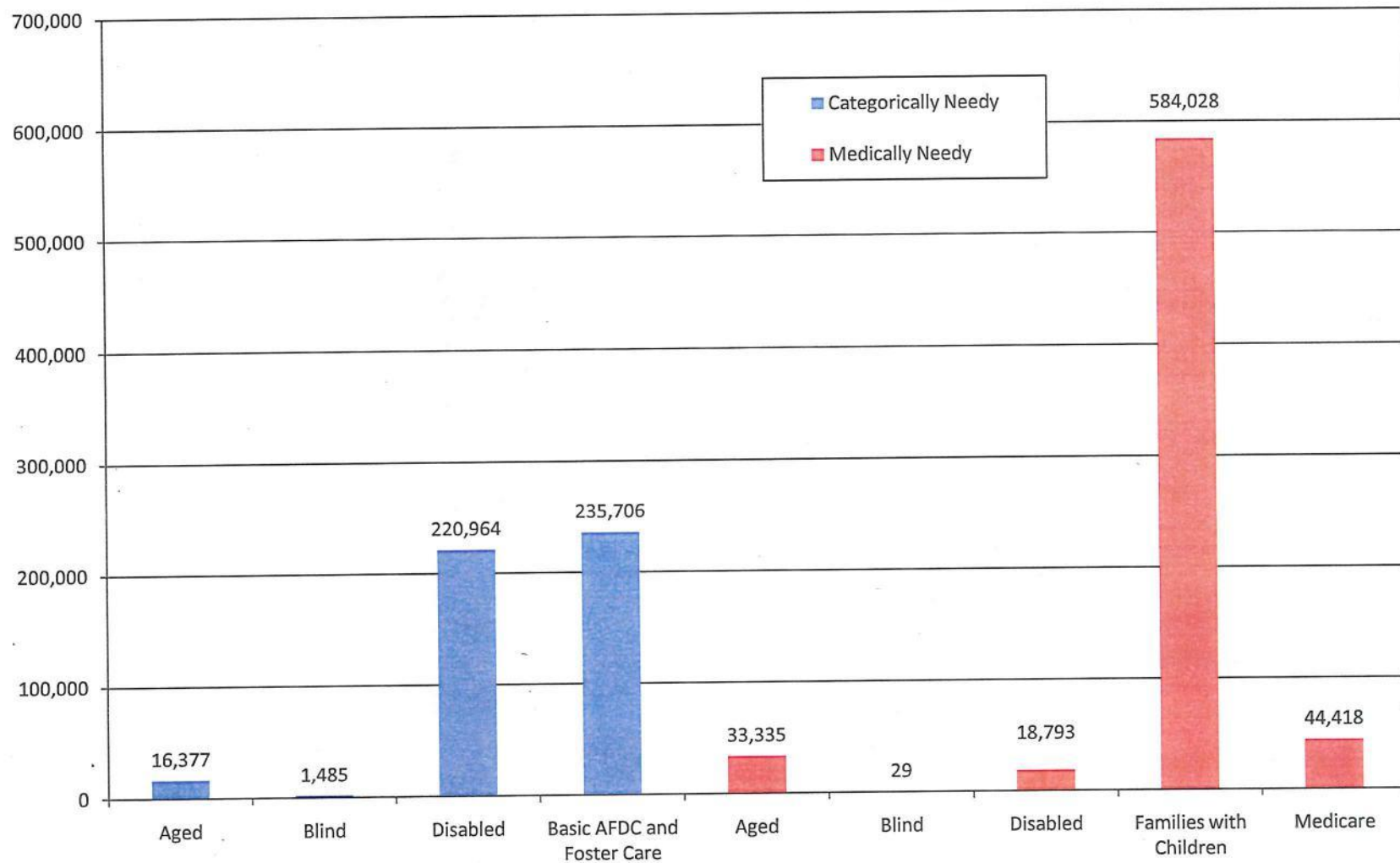
Chart 29 of 39

## Total Medicaid Payments by Eligibility Category for Kentucky, FY 2010



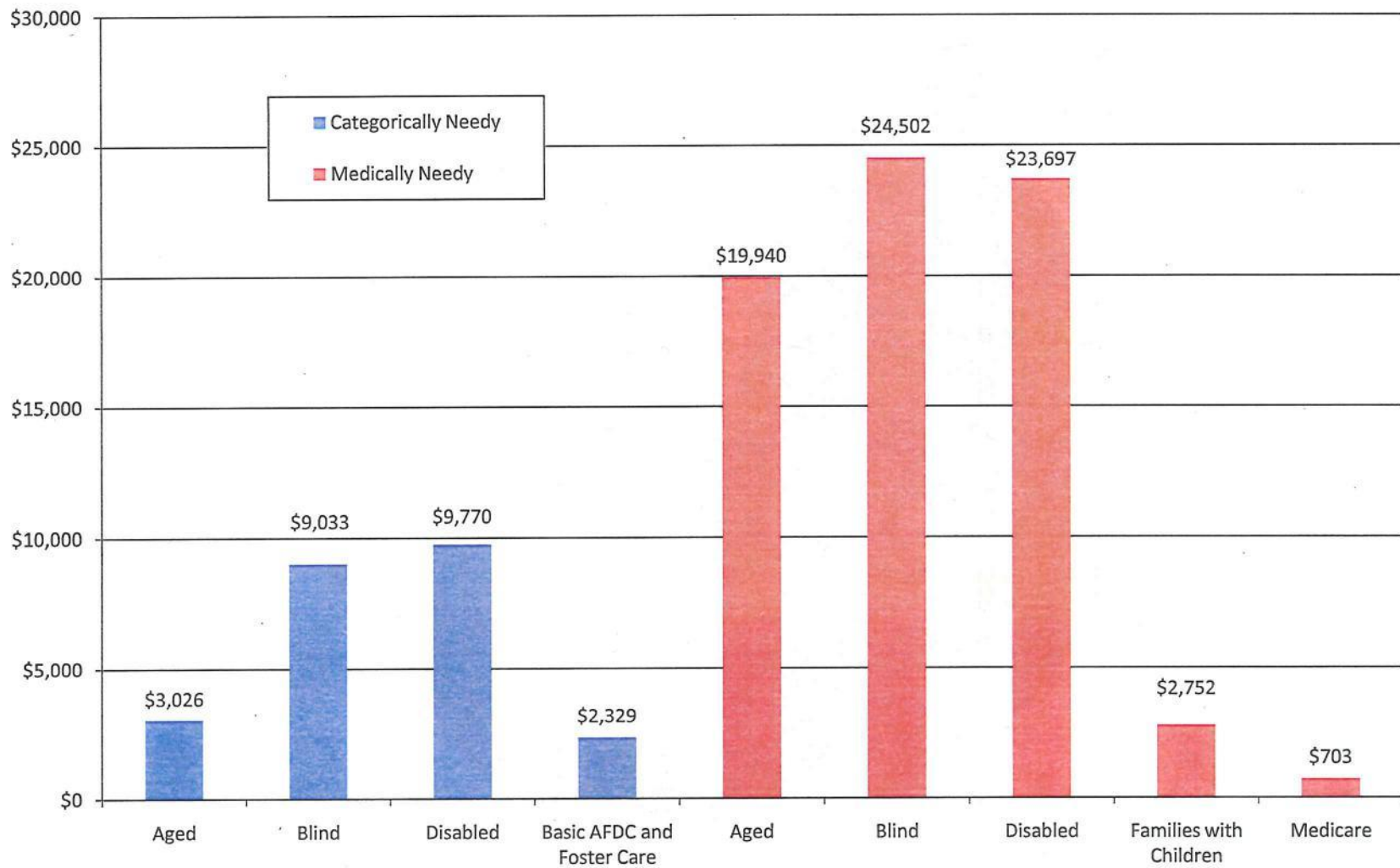
Source: Medicaid Management Information System, Commonwealth of Kentucky  
 Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

## Total Medicaid Recipients by Eligibility Category for Kentucky, FY 2010



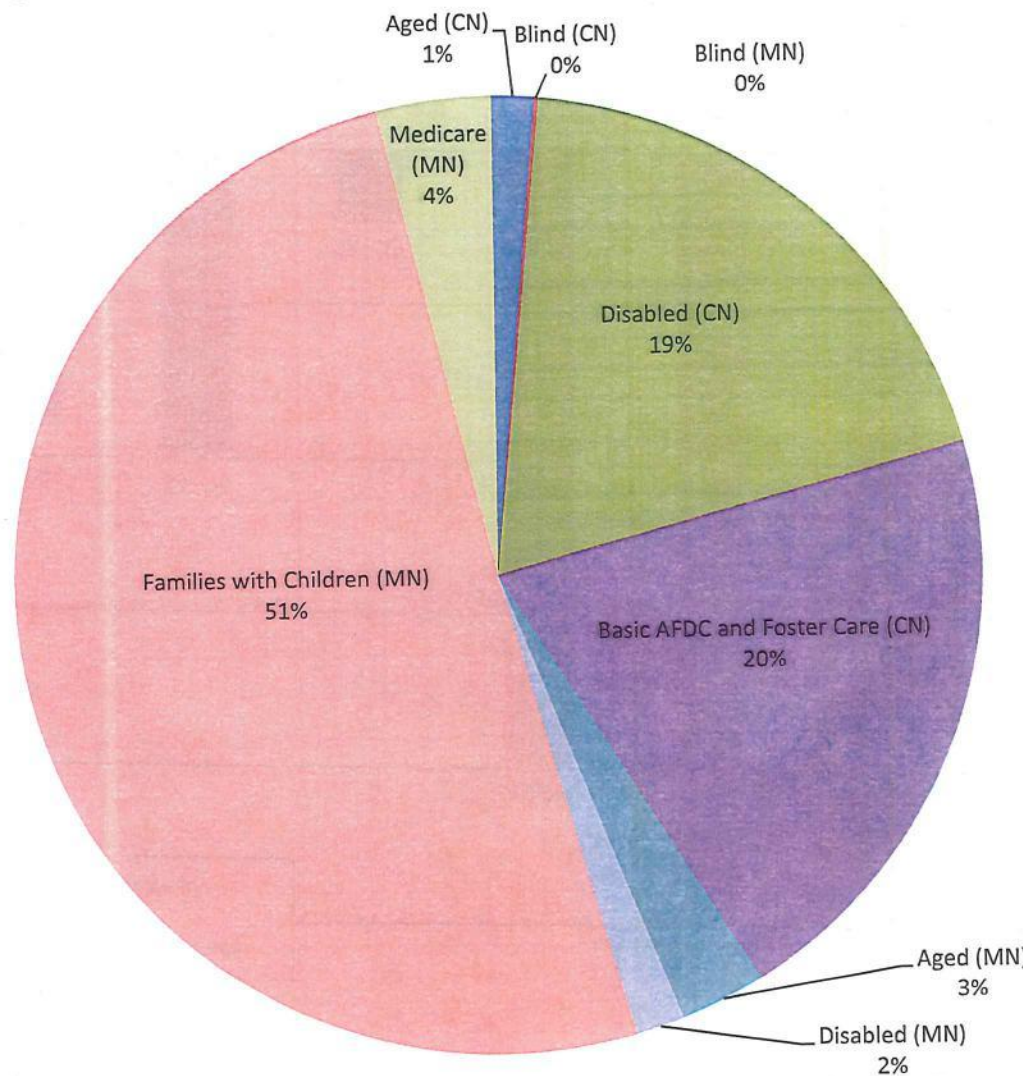
Source: Medicaid Management Information System, Commonwealth of Kentucky  
 Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

**Average Medicaid Payment per Recipient by Eligibility Category for Kentucky, FY 2010**



Source: Medicaid Management Information System, Commonwealth of Kentucky  
 Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

## Percentage of Total Medicaid Recipients by Eligibility Category for Kentucky, FY 2010



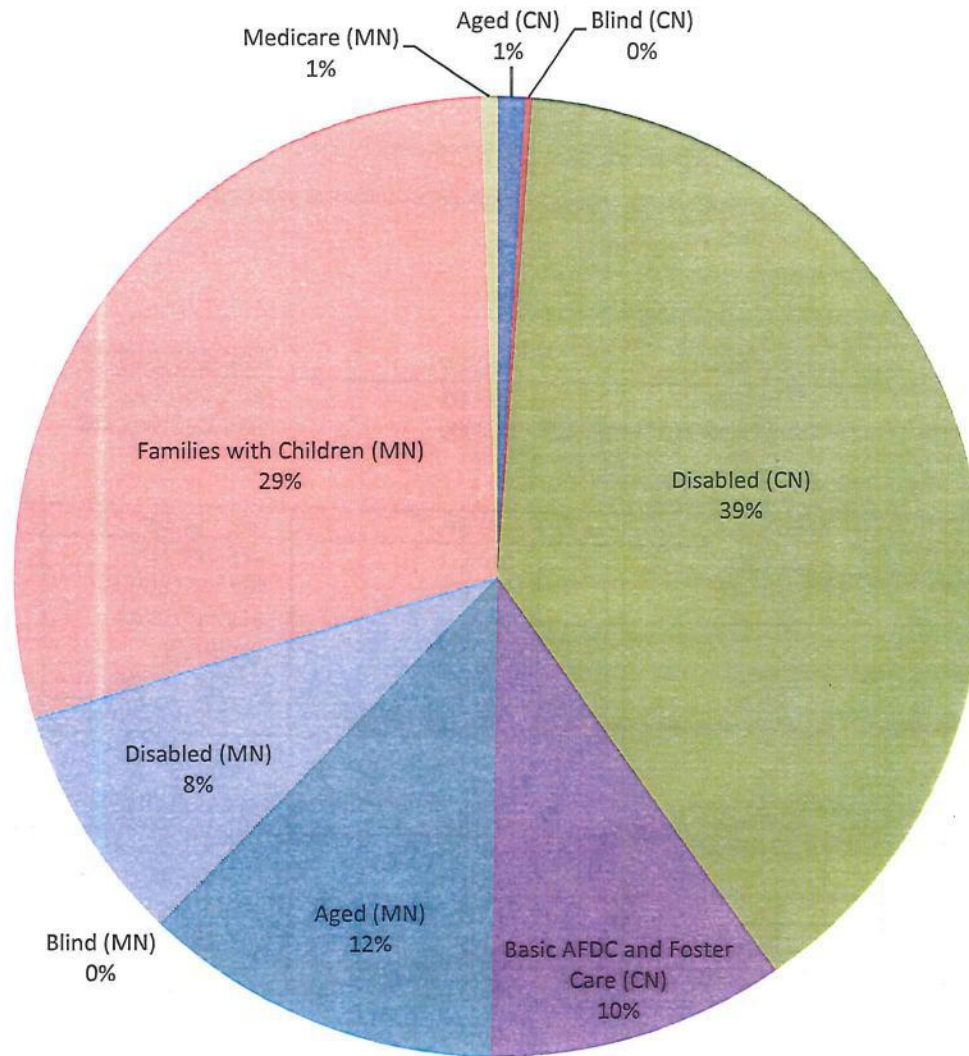
(CN) = Categorically Needy

(MN) = Medically Needy

Source: Medicaid Management Information System, Commonwealth of Kentucky

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

### Percentage of Total Medicaid Payments by Eligibility Category for Kentucky, FY 2010



(CN) = Categorically Needy  
(MN) = Medically Needy

Source: Medicaid Management Information System, Commonwealth of Kentucky  
Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

## Medicaid Per Capita by Eligibility Category for Kentucky

July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011

Categorically Needy Cases	Total Payments	Percent of Total	Number of Recipients	Percent of Total	Average Payment
Aged	\$49,549,067	0.9%	16,377	1.4%	\$3,026
Blind	\$13,413,723	0.2%	1,485	0.1%	\$9,033
Disabled	\$2,158,895,463	39.1%	220,964	19.1%	\$9,770
Basic AFDC and Foster Care	\$549,054,333	9.9%	235,706	20.4%	\$2,329
Total	\$2,770,912,586	50.2%	474,532	41.1%	\$5,839

Medically Needy Cases	Total Payments	Percent of Total	Number of Recipients	Percent of Total	Average Payment
Aged	\$664,701,868	12.0%	33,335	2.9%	\$19,940
Blind	\$710,551	0.0%	29	0.0%	\$24,502
Disabled	\$445,344,313	8.1%	18,793	1.6%	\$23,697
Families with Children	\$1,607,083,756	29.1%	584,028	50.6%	\$2,752
Medicare	\$31,240,311	0.6%	44,418	3.8%	\$703
Total	\$2,749,080,799	49.8%	680,603	58.9%	\$4,039

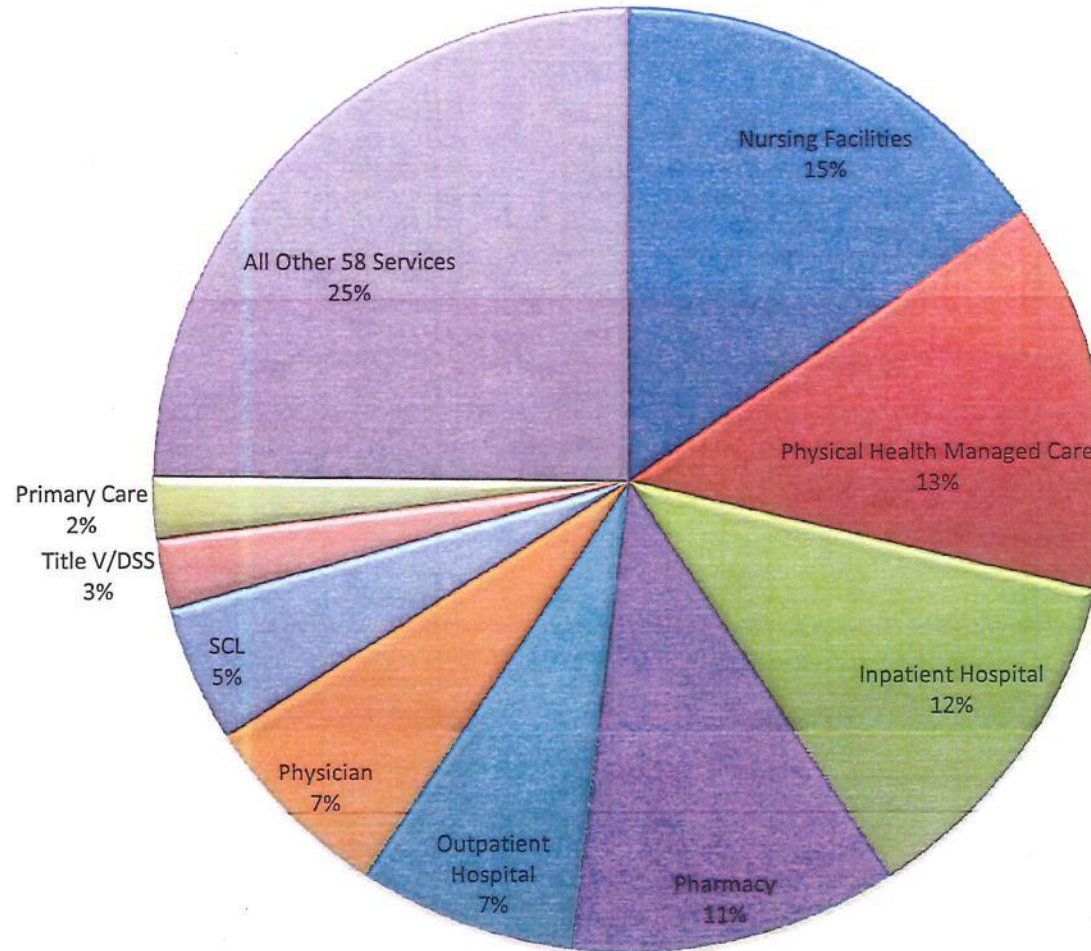
Categorically Needy Totals:	\$2,770,912,586	50.2%	474,532	41.1%	\$5,839
Medically Needy Totals:	\$2,749,080,799	49.8%	680,603	58.9%	\$4,039
Grand Total:	\$5,519,993,385	100.0%	1,155,135	100.0%	\$4,779

Source: Medicaid Management Information System, Commonwealth of Kentucky

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

## Medicaid Payments by Type of Service\*

Kentucky, 2010 FY



\* Includes medic ally and categorically needy.

Source: Medicaid Management Information System, Commonwealth of Kentucky

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

**Medicaid Payments by Type of Service\***  
Kentucky, 2010 FY

Rank	Type of Service	Amount	Percent of Total	Rank	Type of Service (cont.)	Amount	Percent of Total
1	Nursing Facilities	\$850,616,869	15.41%	35	Brain Injury Waiver	\$16,682,994	0.30%
2	Physical Health Managed Care	\$735,120,038	13.32%	36	Early Intervention Services	\$16,064,954	0.29%
3	Inpatient Hospital	\$666,129,700	12.07%	37	Renal Dialysis	\$14,648,407	0.27%
4	Pharmacy	\$613,782,325	11.12%	38	Mentally Ill Adults	\$12,689,917	0.23%
5	Outpatient Hospital	\$408,622,025	7.40%	39	Ambulatory Surgical	\$12,177,844	0.22%
6	Physician	\$369,192,413	6.69%	40	Nurse Practitioner	\$11,467,862	0.21%
7	Supports for Community Living	\$258,629,757	4.69%	41	ABI LTC Waiver	\$11,216,829	0.20%
8	Title V/DSS <sup>1</sup>	\$133,053,868	2.41%	42	Chiropractic	\$8,014,506	0.15%
9	Primary Care	\$116,384,350	2.11%	43	MFP Post-Transition	\$7,969,077	0.14%
10	Public ICF-MR	\$113,764,078	2.06%	44	Optician	\$6,680,857	0.12%
11	Comm. Mental Health Centers	\$103,556,213	1.88%	45	Nurse Anesthetist	\$6,087,880	0.11%
12	Dental	\$95,957,533	1.74%	46	Model Waivers	\$5,807,977	0.11%
13	EPSDT Related	\$81,206,891	1.47%	47	School-Based Services	\$5,703,116	0.10%
14	Durable Medical Equipment	\$78,819,451	1.43%	48	Rehab DPU	\$5,671,482	0.10%
15	Michelle P. Waiver <sup>2</sup>	\$75,571,278	1.37%	49	Non-Emergency	\$4,031,704	0.07%
16	Rural Health	\$70,394,940	1.28%	50	Podiatry	\$2,358,700	0.04%
17	Non-Emergency Transportation	\$62,474,958	1.13%	51	Clinic	\$1,843,411	0.03%
18	Adult Day Care	\$55,901,619	1.01%	52	Other Lab/Xray	\$1,727,780	0.03%
19	Laboratory	\$52,763,520	0.96%	53	Comm. for Spec. Needs Children	\$1,176,164	0.02%
20	Preventive Services	\$42,274,768	0.77%	54	Spec. Child Svc. Clinic	\$422,678	0.01%
21	Impact Plus	\$37,335,940	0.68%	55	Hearing	\$267,462	0.00%
22	Mental Hospital	\$35,949,801	0.65%	56	Physician Assistant	\$153,322	0.00%
23	Home Health	\$35,802,078	0.65%	57	Physical Therapist	\$147,094	0.00%
24	Non-Clinic	\$35,655,011	0.65%	58	Psychologist	\$62,347	0.00%
25	Hospice	\$35,454,856	0.64%	59	Clinical Social Worker	\$44,755	0.00%
26	EPSDT	\$30,512,703	0.55%	60	C.O.R.F.	\$13,730	0.00%
27	Psych. DPU	\$27,728,273	0.50%	61	Occupational Therapist	\$6,573	0.00%
28	Home and Comm. Based	\$25,188,685	0.46%	62	Behavioral Health	\$0	0.00%
29	Private ICF-MR	\$24,184,224	0.44%	63	Home Care Waiver	\$0	0.00%
30	Hands	\$20,393,260	0.37%	64	Personal Care Waiver	\$0	0.00%
31	Residential Treatment	\$20,112,762	0.36%	65	Qualified Prov Org.	\$0	0.00%
32	Optometrist	\$18,857,308	0.34%	66	MFP Pre-Transition	\$0	0.00%
33	Emotionally Dist. Child	\$18,617,743	0.34%	67	Unknown	\$0	0.00%
34	Ambulance	\$16,861,569	0.31%		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,520,010,229</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Title V is a program which the Department for Community Based Services (DCBS) provides services to children under the age of 21 who are in the custody of DCBS, under the supervision of DCBS or at risk of being in the custody of DCBS. These services include: targeted case management, private child care, therapeutic foster care and day treatment along with a comprehensive evaluation regarding appropriate placement.

<sup>2</sup> The Michelle P. Waiver (MPW) is a home- and community-based waiver program within the Kentucky Medicaid program developed as an alternative to institutional care for individuals with mental retardation or developmental disabilities. MPW allows individuals to remain in their homes with services and supports.

\* Includes both medically needy and categorically needy.

Source: Medicaid Management Information System, Commonwealth of Kentucky

Prepared by: Research and Statistics Branch, Office of Employment and Training, Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

# Building a Better America—One Wealth Quintile at a Time

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## Abstract

Disagreements about the optimal level of wealth inequality underlie policy debates ranging from taxation to welfare. We attempt to insert the desires of “regular” Americans into these debates, by asking a nationally representative online panel to estimate the current distribution of wealth in the United States and to “build a better America” by constructing distributions with their ideal level of inequality. First, respondents dramatically underestimated the current level of wealth inequality. Second, respondents constructed ideal wealth distributions that were far more equitable than even their erroneously low estimates of the actual distribution. Most important from a policy perspective, we observed a surprising level of consensus: All demographic groups—even those not usually associated with wealth redistribution such as Republicans and the wealthy—desired a more equal distribution of wealth than the status quo.

## Keywords

inequality, fairness, justice, political ideology, wealth, income

Most scholars agree that wealth inequality in the United States is at historic highs, with some estimates suggesting that the top 1% of Americans hold nearly 50% of the wealth, topping even the levels seen just before the Great Depression in the 1920s (Davies, Sandstrom, Shorrocks, & Wolff, 2009; Keister, 2000; Wolff, 2002). Although it is clear that wealth inequality is high, determining the ideal distribution of wealth in a society has proven to be an intractable question, in part because differing beliefs about the ideal distribution of wealth are the source of friction between policymakers who shape that distribution: Proponents of the “estate tax,” for example, argue that the wealth that parents bequeath to their children should be taxed more heavily than those who refer to this policy as a burdensome “death tax.”

We took a different approach to determining the ideal level of wealth inequality: Following the philosopher John Rawls (1971), we asked Americans to construct distributions of wealth they deem just. Of course, this approach may simply add to the confusion if Americans disagree about the ideal wealth distribution in the same way that policymakers do. Thus, we had two primary goals. First, we explored whether there is general consensus among Americans about the ideal level of wealth inequality, or whether differences—driven by factors such as political beliefs and income—outweigh any consensus (see McCarty, Poole, & Rosenthal, 2006). Second, assuming sufficient agreement, we hoped to insert the

preferences of “regular Americans” regarding wealth inequality into policy debates.

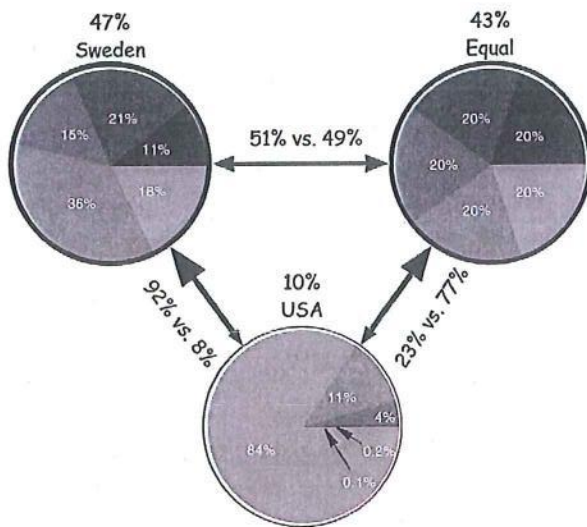
A nationally representative online sample of respondents ( $N = 5,522$ , 51% female, mean age = 44.1), randomly drawn from a panel of more than 1 million Americans, completed the survey in December, 2005.<sup>1</sup> Respondents’ household income (median = \$45,000) was similar to that reported in the 2006 United States census (median = \$48,000), and their voting pattern in the 2004 election (50.6% Bush, 46.0% Kerry) was also similar to the actual outcome (50.8% Bush, 48.3% Kerry). In addition, the sample contained respondents from 47 states.

We ensured that all respondents had the same working definition of wealth by requiring them to read the following before beginning the survey: “Wealth, also known as net worth, is defined as the total value of everything someone owns minus any debt that he or she owes. A person’s net worth includes his or her bank account savings plus the value of other things such as property, stocks, bonds, art, collections, etc., minus the value of things like loans and mortgages.”

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**Fig. 1.** Relative preference among all respondents for three distributions: Sweden (upper left), an equal distribution (upper right), and the United States (bottom). Pie charts depict the percentage of wealth possessed by each quintile; for instance, in the United States, the top wealth quintile owns 84% of the total wealth, the second highest 11%, and so on.

### Americans Prefer Sweden

For the first task, we created three unlabeled pie charts of wealth distributions, one of which depicted a perfectly equal distribution of wealth. Unbeknownst to respondents, a second distribution reflected the wealth distribution in the United States; in order to create a distribution with a level of inequality that clearly fell in between these two charts, we constructed a third pie chart from the income distribution of Sweden (Fig. 1).<sup>2</sup> We presented respondents with the three pairwise combinations of these pie charts (in random order) and asked them to choose which nation they would rather join given a "Rawls constraint" for determining a just society (Rawls, 1971): "In considering this question, imagine that if you joined this nation, you would be randomly assigned to a place in the distribution, so you could end up anywhere in this distribution, from the very richest to the very poorest."

As can be seen in Figure 1, the (unlabeled) United States distribution was far less desirable than both the (unlabeled) Sweden distribution and the equal distribution, with some 92% of Americans preferring the Sweden distribution to the United States. In addition, this overwhelming preference for the Sweden distribution over the United States distribution was robust across gender (females: 92.7%, males: 90.6%), preferred candidate in the 2004 election (Bush voters: 90.2%; Kerry voters: 93.5%) and income (less than \$50,000: 92.1%; \$50,001–\$100,000: 91.7%; more than \$100,000: 89.1%). In addition, there was a slight preference for the distribution that resembled Sweden relative to the equal distribution, suggesting that Americans prefer some inequality to perfect equality, but not to the degree currently present in the United States.

### Building a Better America

Although the choices among the three distributions shed some light into preferences for distributions of wealth in the abstract, we wanted to explore respondents' specific beliefs about their own society. In the next task, we therefore removed Rawls' "veil of ignorance" and assessed both respondents' estimates of the actual distribution of wealth and their preferences for the ideal distribution of wealth in the United States. For their estimates of the actual distribution, we asked respondents to indicate what percent of wealth they thought was owned by each of the five quintiles in the United States, in order starting with the top 20% and ending with the bottom 20%. For their ideal distributions, we asked them to indicate what percent of wealth they thought each of the quintiles ideally should hold, again starting with the top 20% and ending with the bottom 20%.

To help them with this task, we provided them with the two most extreme examples, instructing them to assign 20% of the wealth to each quintile if they thought that each quintile should have the same level of wealth, or to assign 100% of the wealth to one quintile if they thought that one quintile should hold all of the wealth.

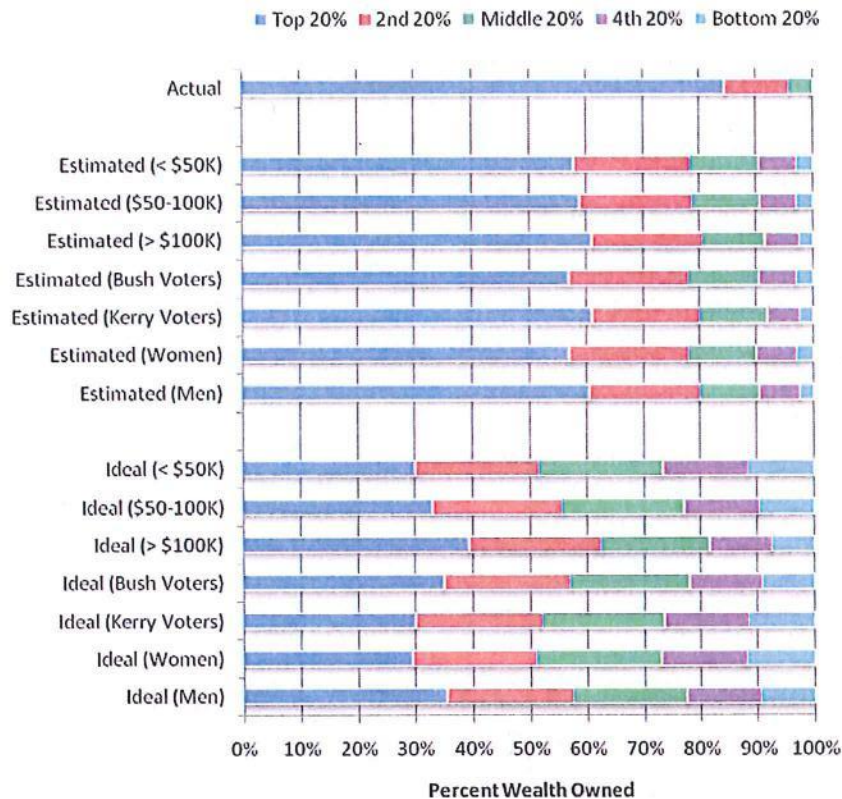
Figure 2 shows the actual wealth distribution in the United States at the time of the survey, respondents' overall estimate of that distribution, and respondents' ideal distribution. These results demonstrate two clear messages. First, respondents vastly underestimated the actual level of wealth inequality in the United States, believing that the wealthiest quintile held about 59% of the wealth when the actual number is closer to 84%. More interesting, respondents constructed ideal wealth distributions that were far more equitable than even their erroneously low estimates of the actual distribution, reporting a desire for the top quintile to own just 32% of the wealth. These desires for more equal distributions of wealth took the form of moving money from the top quintile to the bottom three quintiles, while leaving the second quintile unchanged, evincing a greater concern for the less fortunate than the more fortunate (Charness & Rabin, 2002).

We next explored how demographic characteristics of our respondents affected these estimates. Figure 3 shows these estimates broken down by three levels of income, by whether respondents voted for George W. Bush (Republican) or John Kerry (Democrat) for United States president in 2004, and by gender. Males, Kerry voters, and wealthier individuals estimated that the distribution of wealth was relatively more unequal than did women, Bush voters, and poorer individuals. For estimates of the ideal distribution, women, Kerry voters, and the poor desired relatively more equal distributions than did their counterparts.

Despite these (somewhat predictable) differences, what is most striking about Figure 3 is its demonstration of much more consensus than disagreement among these different demographic groups. All groups—even the wealthiest respondents—desired a more equal distribution of wealth than what they estimated the current United States level to be, and all groups also desired some inequality—even the poorest respondents. In addition, all groups



**Fig. 2.** The actual United States wealth distribution plotted against the estimated and ideal distributions across all respondents. Because of their small percentage share of total wealth, both the "4th 20%" value (0.2%) and the "Bottom 20%" value (0.1%) are not visible in the "Actual" distribution.



**Fig. 3.** The actual United States wealth distribution plotted against the estimated and ideal distributions of respondents of different income levels, political affiliations, and genders. Because of their small percentage share of total wealth, both the "4th 20%" value (0.2%) and the "Bottom 20%" value (0.1%) are not visible in the "Actual" distribution.

agreed that such redistribution should take the form of moving wealth from the top quintile to the bottom three quintiles. In short, although Americans tend to be relatively more

favorable toward economic inequality than members of other countries (Osberg & Smeeding, 2006), Americans' consensus about the ideal distribution of wealth within the United States

appears to dwarf their disagreements across gender, political orientation, and income.

Overall, these results demonstrate two primary messages. First, a large nationally representative sample of Americans seems to prefer to live in a country more like Sweden than like the United States. Americans also construct ideal distributions that are far more equal than they estimated the United States to be—estimates which themselves were far more equal than the actual level of inequality. Second, there was much more consensus than disagreement across groups from different sides of the political spectrum about this desire for a more equal distribution of wealth, suggesting that Americans may possess a commonly held “normative” standard for the distribution of wealth despite the many disagreements about policies that affect that distribution, such as taxation and welfare (Kluegel & Smith, 1986). We hasten to add, however, that our use of “normative” is in a descriptive sense—reflecting the fact that Americans agree on the ideal distribution—but not necessarily in a prescriptive sense. Although some evidence suggests that economic inequality is associated with decreased well-being and health (Napier & Jost, 2008; Wilkinson & Pickett, 2009), creating a society with the precise level of inequality that our respondents report as ideal may not be optimal from an economic or public policy perspective (Krueger, 2004).

Given the consensus among disparate groups on the gap between an ideal distribution of wealth and the actual level of wealth inequality, why are more Americans, especially those with low income, not advocating for greater redistribution of wealth? First, our results demonstrate that Americans appear to drastically underestimate the current level of wealth inequality, suggesting they may simply be unaware of the gap. Second, just as people have erroneous beliefs about the actual level of wealth inequality, they may also hold overly optimistic beliefs about opportunities for social mobility in the United States (Benabou & Ok, 2001; Charles & Hurst, 2003; Keister, 2005), beliefs which in turn may drive support for unequal distributions of wealth. Third, despite the fact that conservatives and liberals in our sample agree that the current level of inequality is far from ideal, public disagreements about the causes of that inequality may drown out this consensus (Alesina & Angeletos, 2005; Piketty, 1995). Finally, and more broadly, Americans exhibit a general disconnect between their attitudes toward economic inequality and their self-interest and public policy preferences (Bartels, 2005; Fong, 2001), suggesting that even given increased awareness of the gap between ideal and actual wealth distributions, Americans may remain unlikely to advocate for policies that would narrow this gap.

### Acknowledgments

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### Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors declared that they had no conflicts of interest with respect to their authorship or the publication of this article.

### Notes

1. We used the survey organization Survey Sampling International (surveysampling.com) to conduct this survey. As a result, we do not have direct access to panelist response rates.
2. We used Sweden's income rather than wealth distribution because it provided a clearer contrast to the other two wealth distribution examples; although more equal than the United States' wealth distribution, Sweden's wealth distribution is still extremely top heavy.

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## Taxes: Regressive or Progressive, Income Tax or Fair or Flat or VAT?

- (1) Coming to a reasoned judgment about tax policy requires clarifying your own values about fairness, sifting through some subtle conceptual issues, and, perhaps hardest of all, evaluating the conflicting claims about the economic impact of tax alternatives. (page 305)

### Tax Cuts as a Trojan Horse

- (2) For many advocates of tax cuts, the real objective is not the tax system but rather the size of government, and tax cuts are really a tactical weapon in the battle to downsize government. The idea is to lower taxes and hope that politicians' (and voters') fear of deficits and dislike of tax increases will force expenditures below what they would otherwise be. Because the ultimate objective is to limit spending initiatives, this is a good idea only if the benefits of the spending that is cut or forestalled fall short of their cost. So the real issue is not the tax system but the proper size and scope of government. (page 306)

Source: *Taxing Ourselves: A Citizen's Guide to the Debate over Taxes*, Fourth Edition; Joel Slemrod and Jon Bakija, The MIT Press, 2008

- (3) Make no mistake. Estate tax repeal, along with the "fair tax" movement and its cousin the "flat tax" campaign—both of which would replace the income tax—are key pieces of a three decade effort to fundamentally restructure our nation's tax system by eliminating all taxes on wealth and income from wealth. At the inception of the twenty-first century, the great battle over distributive tax justice that culminated early in the twentieth century has been renewed.
- (4) And if progressive taxes and progressive tax rates are purged from the tax system, the amount of taxes the government can raise becomes limited. Low and moderate income people simply cannot afford to pay enough in taxes to finance the government's current expenditures, whether the dollars go to homeland security, national defense, social Security, Medicare, Medicaid or elsewhere. Of course, advocates of proposals like the "fair tax" understand that eliminating the progressive elements of our nation's tax system would be a highly effective way to "starve the beast" of the federal government. For antitax activists such as Grover Norquist, that is indeed the goal. Remember how fond he is of saying, "I don't want to kill the government, I just want to get it down to a size where I can drown it in a bathtub". (pages 277-278)
- (5) Make no mistake, the antitax forces are working tirelessly to dismantle America's system of progressive taxation. They are patient. They are serious. They are determined. They know that what they want cannot be accomplished at a fell swoop. Hence their strategy: death by a thousand cuts. What strategy is there on the other side? (page 282)

Source: *Death by a Thousand Cuts: The Fight over Taxing Inherited Wealth*; Michael J. Graetz and Ian Shapiro, Princeton University Press, 2005.

- (6) At a party given by a billionaire on Shelter Island, Kurt Vonnegut informs his pal, Joseph Heller, that their host, a hedge fund manager, had made more money in a single day than Heller had earned from his wildly popular novel *Catch-22* over its whole history. Heller responds, "Yes, but I have something he will never have...enough." (Page 1)
- (7) But the rampant greed that threatens to overwhelm our financial system and corporate world runs deeper than money. Not knowing what enough is subverts our professional values. It makes salespersons of those who should be fiduciaries of the investments entrusted to them. (page 2)

Enough: True Measures of Money, Business, and Life; John C. Bogle, John Wiley & Sons, 2009.

- (8) The crash has laid bare many unpleasant truths about the United States. One of the most alarming, says a former chief economist of the International Monetary fund, is that the finance industry has effectively captured our government...Recovery will fail unless we break the financial oligarchy that is blocking essential reform. (page 1)
- (9) But these various policies-lightweight regulation, cheap money, the unwritten Chinese-American economic alliance, the promotion of homeownership-had something in common. Even though some are traditionally associated with Democrats and some with Republicans, they all benefited the financial sector. (page 4)
- (10) But the first age of banking oligarchs came to an end with the passage of significant banking regulation in response to the Great Depression; the reemergence of an American financial oligarchy is quite recent. (page 5)

The Quiet Coup; Simon Johnson, The Atlantic, May, 2009.

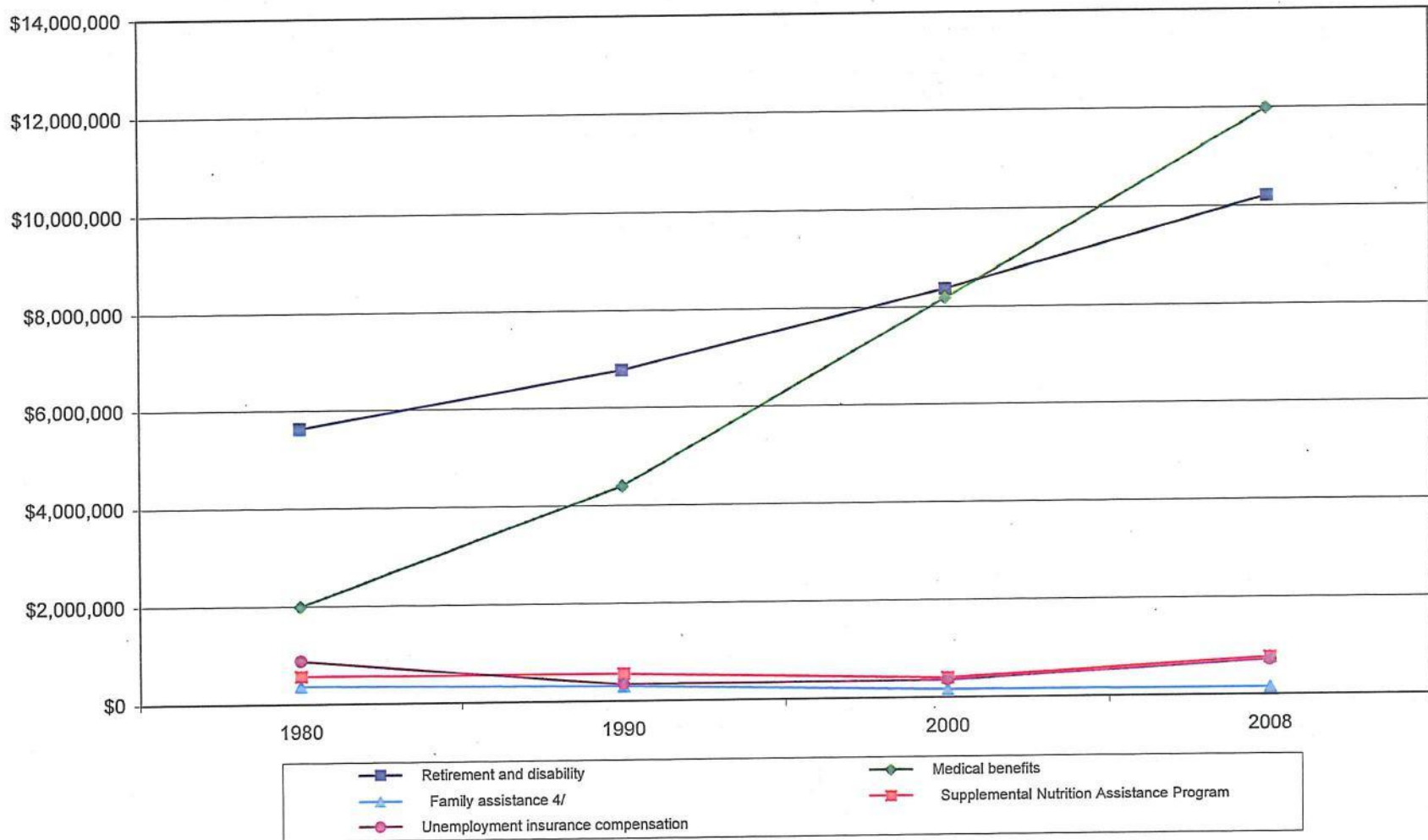
# Personal Current Transfer Receipts: Kentucky

(thousands of dollars)

Line		1980		1990		2000		2008	
		Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total
10	Personal current transfer receipts (\$000)	4,454,362	100.00%	8,967,126	100.00%	16,848,970	100.00%	28,962,136	100.00%
20	Current transfer receipts of individuals from governments	4,219,484	94.73%	8,535,472	95.19%	16,058,069	95.31%	28,243,102	97.52%
30	Retirement and disability insurance benefits	2,165,211	48.61%	4,121,897	45.97%	6,690,289	39.71%	10,201,671	35.22%
40	Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits	1,804,501	40.51%	3,657,844	40.79%	6,207,781	36.84%	9,694,985	33.47%
50	Railroad retirement and disability benefits	110,096	2.47%	169,512	1.89%	211,504	1.26%	277,388	0.96%
90	Workers' compensation	50,412	1.13%	127,777	1.42%	147,018	0.87%	139,209	0.48%
100	Other government retirement and disability insurance benefits 1/	200,202	4.49%	166,764	1.86%	123,986	0.74%	90,089	0.31%
110	Medical benefits	767,132	17.22%	2,674,791	29.83%	6,538,057	38.80%	11,985,239	41.38%
111	Medicare benefits	443,340	9.95%	1,542,741	17.20%	3,164,133	18.78%	7,005,440	24.19%
113	Public assistance medical care benefits 2/	314,076	7.05%	1,076,484	12.00%	3,308,846	19.64%	4,876,613	16.84%
114	Military medical insurance benefits 3/	9,716	0.22%	55,566	0.62%	65,078	0.39%	103,186	0.36%
120	Income maintenance benefits	594,345	13.34%	1,022,089	11.40%	1,757,147	10.43%	3,072,813	10.61%
130	Supplemental security income (SSI) benefits	163,159	3.66%	349,721	3.90%	758,445	4.50%	1,020,388	3.52%
140	Family assistance 4/	139,494	3.13%	183,559	2.05%	136,816	0.81%	156,177	0.54%
150	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	222,316	4.99%	345,399	3.85%	329,227	1.95%	764,693	2.64%
160	Other income maintenance benefits 5/	69,376	1.56%	143,410	1.60%	532,659	3.16%	1,131,555	3.91%
170	Unemployment insurance compensation	340,514	7.64%	212,900	2.37%	293,733	1.74%	716,440	2.47%
180	State unemployment insurance compensation	292,242	6.56%	200,008	2.23%	276,396	1.64%	668,604	2.31%
190	Unemployment compensation for Fed. civilian employees (UCFE)	5,009	0.11%	4,805	0.05%	4,458	0.03%	5,736	0.02%
200	Unemployment compensation for railroad employees	6,250	0.14%	3,415	0.04%	1,678	0.01%	2,085	0.01%
210	Unemployment compensation for veterans (UCX)	7,497	0.17%	3,269	0.04%	4,715	0.03%	13,125	0.05%
220	Other unemployment compensation 6/	29,516	0.66%	1,403	0.02%	6,486	0.04%	26,890	0.09%
230	Veterans benefits	267,695	6.01%	319,206	3.56%	425,710	2.53%	802,378	2.77%
240	Veterans pension and disability benefits	218,726	4.91%	293,524	3.27%	388,831	2.31%	750,281	2.59%
250	Veterans readjustment benefits 7/	32,633	0.73%	4,576	0.05%	20,214	0.12%	37,465	0.13%
260	Veterans life insurance benefits	16,251	0.36%	20,983	0.23%	16,665	0.10%	14,632	0.05%
270	Other assistance to veterans 8/	85	0.00%	123	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
280	Education and training assistance 9/	83,929	1.88%	182,816	2.04%	346,434	2.06%	991,075	3.42%
290	Other transfer receipts of individuals from governments 10/	658	0.01%	1,773	0.02%	6,699	0.04%	473,486	1.63%
300	Current transfer receipts of nonprofit institutions	133,882	3.01%	173,573	1.94%	335,317	1.99%	441,529	1.52%
310	Receipts from the Federal government	52,181	1.17%	58,731	0.65%	104,650	0.62%	160,358	0.55%
320	Receipts from state and local governments	43,709	0.98%	44,525	0.50%	77,764	0.46%	100,289	0.35%
330	Receipts from businesses	37,992	0.85%	70,317	0.78%	152,903	0.91%	180,882	0.62%
340	Current transfer receipts of individuals from businesses 11/	100,996	2.27%	258,081	2.88%	455,584	2.70%	277,505	0.96%

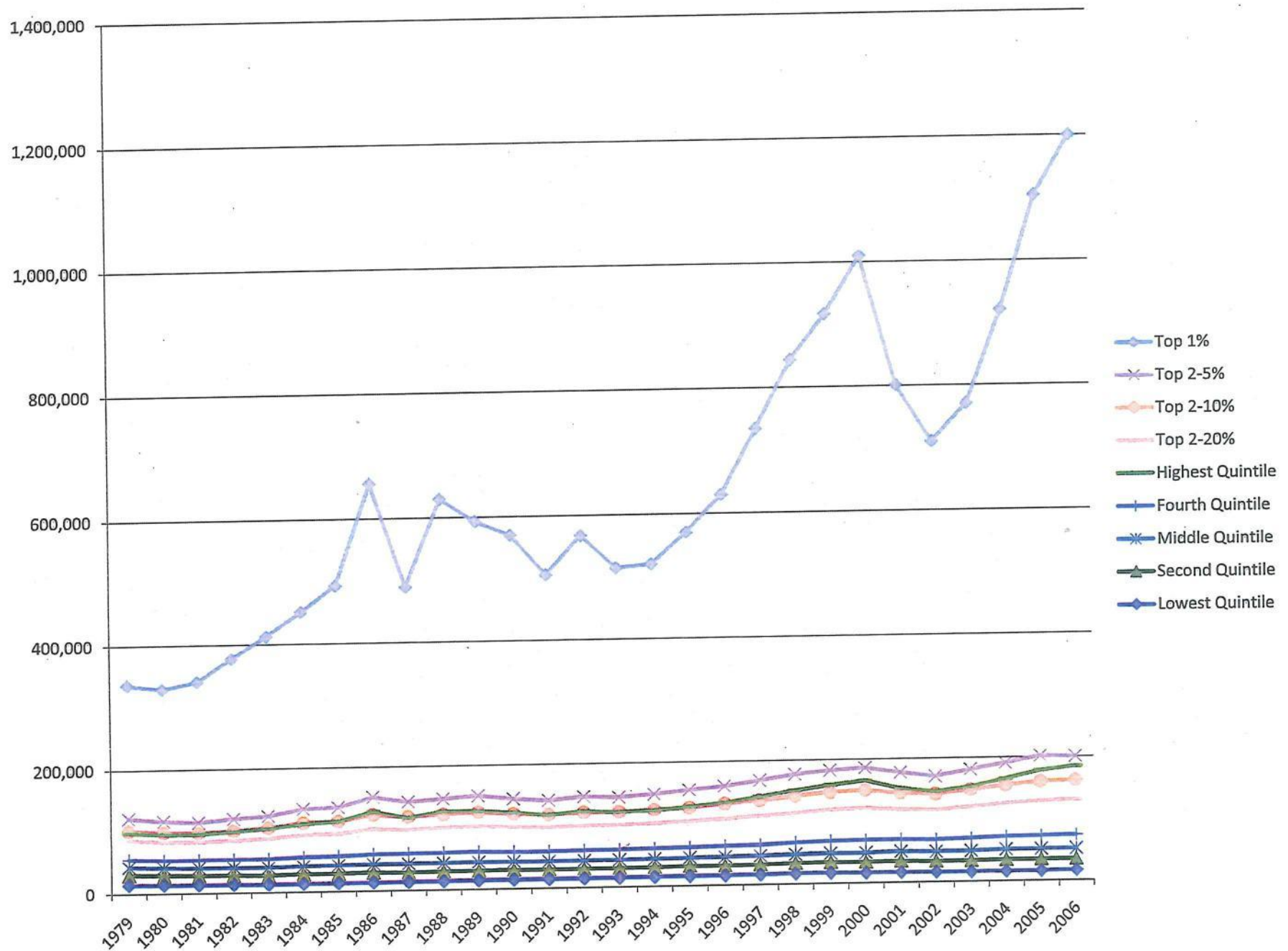
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

### Personal Current Transfer Receipts in Constant (2009) Dollars: Kentucky



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Average U.S. After-Tax Household Income by Quintile and Percentile (2006 Dollars)  
1979 - 2006



Source: Historical Effective Federal Tax Rates: 1979 to 2006, Congressional Budget Office (<http://www.cbo.gov/publications/collections/taxdistribution.cfm>)

Annual Dollar and Percentage Change in Average U.S. After-Tax Household Income by Quintile and Percentile (2006 Dollars)  
1979 - 2006

	Lowest Quintile		Second Quintile		Middle Quintile		Fourth Quintile		Highest Quintile		Top 2-20%		All Quintiles		Top 10%		Top 2-10%		Top 5%		Top 2-5%		Top 1%	
1980	-\$600	-4.0%	-\$1,100	-3.7%	-\$1,500	-3.5%	-\$1,800	-3.2%	-\$2,900	-2.9%	-\$2,668	-3.1%	-\$1,500	-3.1%	-\$3,200	-2.6%	-\$2,744	-2.7%	-\$5,400	-3.3%	-\$4,925	-4.0%	-\$7,300	-2.2%
1981	-\$400	-2.8%	-\$600	-2.1%	-\$800	-1.9%	-\$200	-0.4%	-\$300	-0.3%	-\$926	-1.1%	-\$300	-0.6%	-\$200	-0.2%	-\$1,511	-1.5%	\$300	0.2%	-\$2,525	-2.2%	\$11,600	3.5%
1982	-\$400	-2.9%	-\$400	-1.4%	-\$200	-0.5%	\$300	0.6%	\$3,300	3.4%	\$1,553	1.9%	\$800	1.7%	\$6,100	5.0%	\$2,722	2.8%	\$11,400	7.1%	\$5,125	4.5%	\$36,500	10.7%
1983	-\$600	-4.4%	-\$1,000	-3.6%	-\$500	-1.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,100	4.1%	\$2,463	2.9%	\$500	1.1%	\$7,000	5.5%	\$3,867	3.9%	\$10,100	5.9%	\$3,825	3.2%	\$35,200	9.3%
1984	\$300	2.3%	\$1,300	4.8%	\$1,400	3.5%	\$2,100	3.9%	\$6,600	6.4%	\$4,916	5.7%	\$1,800	3.8%	\$10,300	7.6%	\$7,156	6.9%	\$16,200	8.9%	\$10,600	8.6%	\$38,600	9.3%
1985	\$100	0.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$700	1.7%	\$500	0.9%	\$3,300	3.0%	\$1,279	1.4%	\$1,300	2.6%	\$5,800	4.0%	\$1,811	1.6%	\$9,900	5.0%	\$1,950	1.5%	\$41,700	9.2%
1986	\$100	0.8%	\$800	2.8%	\$1,000	2.4%	\$2,100	3.7%	\$14,900	13.2%	\$7,153	7.7%	\$3,700	7.3%	\$24,800	16.4%	\$9,544	8.4%	\$44,900	21.6%	\$15,600	11.5%	\$162,100	32.9%
1987	-\$100	-0.7%	-\$900	-3.1%	-\$100	-0.2%	\$300	0.5%	-\$10,700	-8.4%	-\$2,516	-2.5%	-\$2,400	-4.4%	-\$20,100	-11.4%	-\$3,867	-3.2%	-\$40,100	-15.9%	-\$8,575	-5.7%	-\$166,200	-25.4%
1988	\$300	2.3%	\$500	1.8%	\$500	1.2%	\$400	0.7%	\$9,300	7.9%	\$2,395	2.5%	\$2,200	4.2%	\$16,500	10.6%	\$2,722	2.3%	\$31,300	14.8%	\$4,000	2.8%	\$140,500	28.7%
1989	\$500	3.7%	\$600	2.1%	\$500	1.2%	\$800	1.3%	-\$100	-0.1%	\$1,837	1.8%	\$700	1.3%	-\$800	-0.5%	\$3,211	2.6%	-\$4,000	-1.6%	\$4,225	2.9%	-\$36,900	-5.9%
1990	\$300	2.1%	\$500	1.7%	-\$100	-0.2%	-\$900	-1.5%	-\$3,500	-2.8%	-\$2,468	-2.4%	-\$700	-1.3%	-\$5,800	-3.4%	-\$3,878	-3.1%	-\$9,200	-3.8%	-\$5,725	-3.8%	-\$23,100	-3.9%
1991	\$0	0.0%	-\$300	-1.0%	-\$600	-1.4%	-\$500	-0.8%	-\$4,700	-3.8%	-\$1,574	-1.6%	-\$1,300	-2.4%	-\$8,400	-5.1%	-\$2,211	-1.8%	-\$15,900	-6.9%	-\$3,850	-2.6%	-\$64,100	-11.2%
1992	-\$200	-1.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$400	0.9%	\$800	1.4%	\$4,900	4.1%	\$1,900	1.9%	\$1,400	2.7%	\$8,500	5.4%	\$2,567	2.2%	\$16,600	7.7%	\$5,275	3.7%	\$61,900	12.2%
1993	\$300	2.1%	\$300	1.0%	\$300	0.7%	\$400	0.7%	-\$1,900	-1.5%	\$779	0.8%	-\$200	-0.4%	-\$5,100	-3.1%	\$200	0.2%	-\$12,100	-5.2%	-\$1,925	-1.3%	-\$52,800	-9.3%
1994	\$200	1.4%	\$300	1.0%	\$300	0.7%	\$1,000	1.7%	\$1,400	1.2%	\$1,184	1.2%	\$500	0.9%	\$2,600	1.6%	\$2,278	1.9%	\$4,300	2.0%	\$4,000	2.8%	\$5,500	1.1%
1995	\$800	5.4%	\$1,400	4.7%	\$1,300	2.9%	\$800	1.3%	\$5,000	4.1%	\$2,637	2.6%	\$1,900	3.5%	\$7,200	4.4%	\$2,456	2.0%	\$14,600	6.5%	\$5,775	3.9%	\$49,900	9.6%
1996	-\$200	-1.3%	-\$100	-0.3%	\$500	1.1%	\$1,200	1.9%	\$6,000	4.7%	\$3,158	3.0%	\$1,700	3.0%	\$11,100	6.5%	\$5,667	4.5%	\$16,300	6.9%	\$5,375	3.5%	\$60,000	10.5%
1997	\$400	2.6%	\$500	1.6%	\$700	1.5%	\$1,100	1.7%	\$8,100	6.1%	\$3,021	2.8%	\$2,200	3.8%	\$14,500	8.0%	\$4,489	3.4%	\$27,600	10.9%	\$8,350	5.2%	\$104,600	16.6%
1998	\$700	4.5%	\$1,700	5.3%	\$1,500	3.2%	\$2,600	4.0%	\$9,400	6.6%	\$4,132	3.7%	\$3,200	5.3%	\$16,100	8.2%	\$5,722	4.2%	\$29,100	10.3%	\$9,000	5.3%	\$109,500	14.9%
1999	\$500	3.0%	\$700	2.1%	\$1,000	2.1%	\$1,600	2.4%	\$8,100	5.4%	\$4,658	4.1%	\$2,400	3.8%	\$12,400	5.8%	\$5,611	4.0%	\$18,800	6.0%	\$5,125	2.9%	\$73,500	8.7%
2000	-\$900	-5.3%	-\$400	-1.2%	-\$200	-0.4%	\$600	0.9%	\$6,400	4.0%	\$1,879	1.6%	\$1,000	1.5%	\$11,400	5.1%	\$2,411	1.6%	\$21,100	6.4%	\$3,300	1.8%	\$92,300	10.1%
2001	\$100	0.6%	\$800	2.4%	\$1,500	3.1%	\$400	0.6%	-\$13,100	-7.9%	-\$2,821	-2.3%	-\$2,400	-3.6%	-\$25,100	-10.6%	-\$4,733	-3.2%	-\$48,100	-13.7%	-\$8,025	-4.3%	-\$208,400	-20.6%
2002	-\$400	-2.5%	-\$800	-2.3%	-\$900	-1.8%	-\$1,000	-1.4%	-\$6,200	-4.1%	-\$1,716	-1.4%	-\$2,200	-3.4%	-\$11,900	-5.6%	-\$3,067	-2.1%	-\$23,800	-7.9%	-\$6,900	-3.9%	-\$91,400	-11.4%
2003	-\$200	-1.3%	\$100	0.3%	\$300	0.6%	\$1,300	1.9%	\$7,000	4.8%	\$4,168	3.6%	\$1,600	2.6%	\$11,600	5.8%	\$6,133	4.3%	\$20,300	7.3%	\$10,175	6.0%	\$60,800	8.6%
2004	\$100	0.6%	\$600	1.8%	\$1,600	3.2%	\$2,200	3.1%	\$12,300	8.0%	\$5,068	4.2%	\$3,300	5.2%	\$21,300	10.1%	\$7,033	4.7%	\$37,700	12.6%	\$9,700	5.4%	\$149,700	19.4%
2005	\$300	1.9%	\$400	1.2%	\$300	0.6%	\$600	0.8%	\$12,500	7.5%	\$3,484	2.8%	\$2,800	4.2%	\$23,000	9.9%	\$5,133	3.3%	\$45,600	13.5%	\$11,050	5.8%	\$183,800	20.0%
2006	\$600	3.8%	\$400	1.1%	\$300	0.6%	\$1,000	1.4%	\$6,300	3.5%	\$1,595	1.2%	\$2,000	2.9%	\$10,700	4.2%	\$1,256	0.8%	\$18,000	4.7%	-\$1,425	-0.7%	\$95,700	8.7%
1979-2006	\$1,600	10.7%	\$5,300	17.6%	\$9,200	21.4%	\$17,700	31.6%	\$85,500	86.5%	\$44,568	51.6%	\$24,000	50.1%	\$140,300	112.1%	\$59,978	59.0%	\$235,500	142.8%	\$78,575	64.5%	\$863,200	256.1%
1980-1989	-\$200	-1.4%	\$300	1.0%	\$2,500	6.0%	\$6,300	11.6%	\$30,400	31.7%	\$18,153	21.7%	\$8,300	17.9%	\$49,400	40.5%	\$25,656	25.9%	\$80,000	50.2%	\$34,225	29.3%	\$263,100	79.8%
1990-1999	\$2,500	17.4%	\$4,500	15.1%	\$5,400	12.3%	\$9,000	15.1%	\$36,300	29.5%	\$19,895	20.0%	\$11,800	21.9%	\$58,900	35.6%	\$26,778	22.2%	\$99,300	43.1%	\$37,125	25.5%	\$348,000	61.1%
2000-2006	\$500	3.1%	\$1,500	4.4%	\$3,100	6.3%	\$4,500	6.5%	\$18,800	11.4%	\$9,779	8.1%	\$5,100	7.6%	\$29,600	12.5%	\$11,756	7.8%	\$49,700	14.2%	\$14,575	7.8%	\$190,200	18.8%
1980-1983	-\$1,400	-9.8%	-\$2,000	-6.9%	-\$1,500	-3.6%	\$100	0.2%	\$7,100	7.4%	\$3,089	3.7%	\$1,000	2.2%	\$12,900	10.6%	\$5,078	5.1%	\$21,800	13.7%	\$6,425	5.5%	\$83,300	25.3%
1984-1987	\$100	0.8%	-\$100	-0.4%	\$1,600	3.9%	\$2,900	5.1%	\$7,500	6.8%	\$5,916	6.5%	\$2,600	5.3%	\$10,500	7.2%	\$7,489	6.7%	\$14,700	7.4%	\$8,975	6.7%	\$37,600	8.3%
1988-1991	\$800	5.9%	\$800	2.8%	-\$200	-0.5%	-\$600	-1.0%	-\$8,300	-6.6%	-\$2,205	-2.2%	-\$1,300	-2.4%	-\$15,000	-8.7%	-\$2,878	-2.4%	-\$29,100	-12.0%	-\$5,350	-3.6%	-\$124,100	-19.7%
1992-1995	\$1,300	9.2%	\$2,000	6.8%	\$1,900	4.4%	\$2,200	3.7%	\$4,500	3.7%	\$4,600	4.6%	\$2,200	4.1%	\$4,700	2.8%	\$4,933	4.1%	\$6,800	2.9%	\$7,850	5.3%	\$2,600	0.5%
1996-1999	\$1,600	10.5%	\$2,900	9.2%	\$3,200	7.0%	\$5,300	8.4%	\$25,600	19.2%	\$11,811	11.0%	\$7,800	13.4%	\$43,000	23.7%	\$15,822	12.0%	\$75,500	29.7%	\$22,475	14.0%	\$287,600	45.6%
2000-2003	-\$500	-3.1%	\$100	0.3%	\$900	1.8%	\$700	1.0%	-\$12,300	-7.4%	-\$368	-0.3%	-\$3,000	-4.5%	-\$25,400	-10.8%	-\$1,667	-1.1%	-\$51,600	-14.7%	-\$4,750	-2.6%	-\$239,000	-23.7%
2004-2006	\$900	5.8%	\$800	2.3%	\$600	1.2%	\$1,600	2.2%	\$18,800	11.4%	\$5,079	4.0%	\$4,800	7.2%	\$33,700	14.5%	\$6,389	4.1%	\$63,600	18.9%	\$9,625	5.0%	\$279,500	30.4%